

## VOWELS

*e* genitive prefix, v. *da*.

56. *ē* 'pron. suff. 3 pers.', G. < Av. *hē*. — In many dial. *yē*.

*ōba* 'splint in the leg of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.

247. *ōba* f. 'water', G. < Av. *āp-*. — Gen. *ōba*, Waz. *(y)ēbō*. *-ə* < *\*-ah*?  
Cf. *malōb*.

*abl* 'barefooted', v. *pal*.

*ōbrai* f. 'a green plant growing at the bottom of ponds'. — H. *ubrāi*.  
— Prob. < *\*āp-wrdakī* 'growing in water'.

*uāt* 'high', v. *hask*.

*ācawul* 'to throw, cast', also 'to fasten, put, build': *lās war wācawul* 'to put the hands on' (Khl.), *sarai (yē) wācawo* 'he built a palace' (Nz.), *brāj ē wācawula = jōra kra* 'he built a tower' (M. 3). — Prob. < *\*ā-sčab-*, cf. Av. *upa-skamb-* 'to fasten', *fra-skamb-* 'to fasten, build'. Vend. 18,74: *θrisatəm fra-sčimbanəm frasčimbayōit* 'he shall fasten thirty fastenings' (= beams), the Phl. transl. gives *pa frāč awganišnīh* and *frāč awgandan*. This shows that *skamb-* 'to press against, fasten' had early acquired the meaning 'to put' and further 'to throw'.

Prs. *andāxtan* also combines the meanings of 'throwing', 'putting' and 'building'.

The prefix *ā-* was shortened, and did not become *ō-*. Cf. also

Zeb., e. g. *tī warūd āyad* 'thy brother came' < *\*tai brātā āgatah*.  
*ūda* 'breath'. — Cf. Oss. *ūd* 'id'?

244. *ūda* 'sleeping', G. < Av. *\*hufta-*. — Afr. *wīda*, Waz. *wēwd*, Ms. *wōwd*.  
In several dialects replaced by *mlāst*.

245. *ūdāl*, *ūwām* 'to weave', G. < Av. *ubda-*, Skr. *vabh-*. — Cf. also Orm., Par. *γaf-*, Sar. *wift-choz* 'weaver' (Bellew). H. *ōwum*, Khl. *ōdāma*, B. *wōwī*. Waz. *wavdāl*, *wēbā*, (with *b*, as if from an Ir. root in *-p-*), *wawana* 'woof', *wavdānai* 'band that holds a sheaf together' (rhyming with Psht. *wandanai* 'id.').

*ayēr* m. 'indigestion, flatulence, dyspepsia'. — < *\*ā-grta-* 'devouring'?  
Cf. *nyardāl*.

7. *āyustāl*, *āyundām* 'to dress', G. < Skr. *gudh-*. — Cf. also Minj. *ayd-* 'to put on', Par. *āyun-*, *āyust-*, Oss. *āyundin* 'to thatch'. — Orm. *parγūnyēk* 'to dress oneself' (L. *parγanīm*) is genuine; but *γūnj*



'cloth' < \**yūndi*- is borr. from a lost Psht. word (cf. Orm. *yanj* 'bad' s. v. *γandəl*).

*ūyz* m. 'walnut with soft skin', < \**yūz*. Cf. Prs. *gūz*, *gōz*, *gūz* 'nut', Sar. *γāuz*, Yd. *oyūzoh* 'walnut', Shgh. *γōz* 'walnut-tree', Oss. *āngozā* etc. — Acc. to Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 83) Orm. *zwayak* 'kernel of pine-nut' is borr. from Psht., *zway*- < \**ywas*-.

*āyzai*, *azyai* 'thorn', *āyzan* 'thorny', *āyzakai* 'a species of thorny plant', Waz. *ayzai*, Khl. *āzyē*. < \**ā-gaz*-, cf. Prs. *gazīdan* 'to bite', Paz. 'to sting', Prs. *gazna* 'nettle', *gāz* 'thongs', *gaz-dum*, *gaž-dum* 'scorpion' (Horn 885). — Prs. *γāz* 'thorn' must be a dial. form.

320. *āyažəl* 'to mix, knead'. G. compares Prs. *āyaštan* 'to moisten, pollute'. — The root is \**garš*-, cf. Skr. *ghṛṣ*- 'to rub'. — Also *āšəl*, Waz. (*w*)*ōxšəl* < \**ā-γš*-, with *š* < *ršt* (v. *lēžəl*). G.'s *āygi* is a northern form = *āyži*. — From the same root *γōšt* 'millet, particles of rice ground and made into bread': Skr. *ghṛṣṭa*- 'pounded, crushed', Slav. \**gorxō* 'pea' etc. — *waryānai* 'rubbing of a new-born child' < \**fra-garš(a)na*-, M. *waryāni* 'ankle-bone' ('the rubber'). — Poss. also *gaž* 'hybrid, piebald, partly coloured' < \**han-garša*? — I cannot explain the relationship between *āyala* 'mixed, kneaded, pleasing' and this root.

*āl*- verbal prefix, v. s. v. *watəl*.

*ōlə* m. 'flock of lambs kept separate from their mother'. — Etym. unknown. — If the original meaning is 'flock', we might perhaps compare Skr. *sāta*- 'gained, obtained, riches, wealth' from *san*- 'to acquire, win', Av. *han*-, *hāta*-. Very uncertain.

*alwōyəl* 'to scorch, roast', *a(w)lawai* 'burnt, roasted'. — Etym. unknown.

248. *ōm*, *ūm* 'raw', G. < Skr. *āma*-. — Khl. *ōm*, Waz. (*y*)*īm* < *ūm*. Gen. \**ām* > *ūm*, but \**aum* > *ōm* (cf. *ōmā*). On the other hand both \**ān* and \**aun* > *ūn* (G. §§ 2,2, B, and 5,4). At an early date both *n* and *m* had the same narrowing influence on the preceding vowel. Later, when \**ām*, \**ān* had passed through the stage \**ōm* (preserved in the obl. pl. -*ō* < -*ām*), \**ōn* towards *ūm* and *ūn*, \**aum*, \**aun* also became *ōm*, \**ōn*. But at this time only the *n* influenced the vowel further, through the combined force of its nasality and its high position of the tongue.

249. *ōmā* m. 'n. of a plant', G. < Av. *haoma*-. — Acc. to Khl. it grows in Tirah, and the seeds are eaten. — Cf. s. v. *ōm*.

*ēman* 'quiet, agreeable'. — Etym. unknown.

2. *anā* 'grandmother', G. < Av. *hanā*- 'old woman'. — Waz. *niō*, Khl., H., B., M. *nyā* etc., Rav. *nīā*. — Prob. *anā* is a childrens' word, cf. Sar., Turki *anā* 'mother' (Bell.), Lat. *anus*, Old High Germ. *ana* 'grandmother' etc.

*ūnai* 'babbler, talker'. — Etym. unknown.







*ancai* 'yarn', Khl. *nasāi*. — On acc. of *c*, not *j*, scarcely connected with Shgh. *ancāw-* 'to sew'. Cf. Waig. *ačā* 'yarn'?

*inda* 'mouthful, gulp'. — Etym. unknown.

*inga* 'female who accompanies a bride'. — Derivation from *\*han-gatī-* is phonetically poss., (cf. *winja*), but not prob.

340. *injar* m. 'fig', G. < *\*anjir* = Prs. *anjir*. — Prob. borr.

318. *angūr* 'agreement', Darm. p. 264 < *\*han-kāra-*; but G. would expect *\*angōr*. — *ū* for *ō* might be due to faulty orthography, but *hank*<sup>o</sup> > *ang-* is not prob. (cf. *gōral*). — Neither Rav. nor Bell. give this word.

*anangai* 'cheek', Waz. *nangai*, Khl. *alangē*. — Etym. unknown.

*aṇal* 'to grind' (v. s. v. *ōrə*).

250. *ōr* m. 'fire', G. < Av. *āθr-*. — Waz. *yōr* (but *yāra-bal* 'hearth' cf. s. v. *pal*), B., Afr. *wōr*, Khl. *hōr*, H. *ōr* etc. — *irē*, *ērē* 'ashes' acc. to Darm. LIII < Av. *ātrya-*. Waz. *irā*, M. 3, H., Khl. *irē*. Shgh. *θīr* 'ashes' < *\*θārya-* < *\*āθrya-*?

251. *ōrə* (also *ōwrai*) 'cloud', G. < Av. *awra-*. — B. *wəṛə* < *\*abrya-*. *wryaj* f., Waz. *wəryəz*, H. *wariəz*, Khl. *wryəz*, M. *waryéz*, Ga. *wriaj* < *\*abrači-* (cf. *šəja*). — Oss. *āwray* 'cloud' poss. also belongs to the same stem in spite of Hübschmann's objections (Etym., no. 29). *wr* > *rw* (cf. *arw* 'sky') only in initial and final position?

*ōrai* 'gums', *ūrai*, *awrai* (Bell.), Waz. *wrai* B. *ūw'rai*, M. *ōwrā*, H. *ūrē*, Khl. *ūrāi*. — Cf. Par. *wīrā* (lw., as *w-* becomes *γ-*), Pash. *birū*, Badakhshi Prs. *wē'rā*, Lhd. *bīr*, *ḥīr* 'line of teeth'? The nature of the connexion between these words is obscure.

*ōrbal* 'curl', v. s. v. *wurba*l.

*ōrbūšē*, *ōrbašē* f. pl. 'barley'. H. *warbēšē*, M. *wārbašē*, B. *arbašē*, Khair-ul-B. *wrbšy*, Waz. *rēbašē* (infl. by *rēbal* 'to reap'), *ērb*<sup>o</sup>. — Cf. Sangl. *wurwud*, Ishk. *urwus*, Yd. *yēršiyoh*. — Derivation from *\*fra-bršya-*, cf. Skr. *bhr̥ṣṭi-* 'spike', Old Norw. *barr* (< *\*barza-*) 'pine-needles' etc., is phonetically imposs. Poss. < *\*fra-pušyā-*, cf. Skr. *pušya-* 'power', nourishment', *puṣ-* 'to thrive, flourish, be nourished'. — Scarcely connected with a hypothetical Ir. *\*arpa-* (cf. Gr. *ἀλφι*, Alban. *el'p* 'barley'), from which Jokl (Festschr. Kretschmer, 90) derives Turk. *arpa*.

252. *ōrēdal* 'to rain', v. *wōrēdal*.

*aryund* m. 'large knuckle-bone used in a game'. — Etym. unknown.

319. *ar(a)t* 'wide, expanded'. Darm. < *\*haršta-*, rejected by G. — *arat*, Orm. lw. *ārat* < *\*ā-rašta-* 'straightened out'. Cf. *aratal* (*arzəm*, AJ. *arznəm*, B. *arzānē*) 'to loosen' < *\*ārazn-*, cf. Skr. *ṛñjate* 'straightens', Oss. *arazjīn* 'to straighten'.

*ārīwēdal*, *āwrēdal* (*ārīwəm*) 'to hear'. Cf. Par. *harw-* 'to hear', Av. *har-*, *haurva-* 'ob-servare'. In fut. *wā-ba-rwəm*, *ā* has been treated as a prefix, cf. *wā-bā-čawəm* from *āčawul* 'to throw', etc.







- aržai, aržamai* m. 'eructation'. Darm. LVIII compares N.Psht. *argamai* with Prs. *ārōy* etc. — But *arš-* must be derived from *\*ā-rux-š*. Waz. *arjamai* prob. for *aržamai*. Cf. also Sar. *rēy* 'belch' (Bell.).
- ār* m. 'hinderance, stoppage', *aṛa* 'obstacle, stop', *aṛam* m. 'prop, bar, pillar', *aṛamai* 'id.', *aṛēkai* 'bar of wood, prop', *ārēdāl* 'to stop'. Prob. not from Av. *ar-* 'figere', *aipi-*, *aiwi- arāō-gātu-* 'with fixed place', but borr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *ār* 'stoppage' etc.
- Waz. *āra* f. 'need, request', *āriya* 'at variance with, disputing'. Cf. Av. *\*arəθa-* 'process, dispute', *arəθa-* 'disputing'.
253. *ōrə* m. pl. 'flour', G. compares Prs. *ārd* etc. — Cf. also Shgh. *yāuyj*, Yaghn. *ārt*, Ishk. *uluk*, Yd. *yārah*, Par. (w)*ārun*. — Waz. *ārə* means 'dough'. With *aṇəl* 'to grind' cf. Shgh. *yānum* 'I grind', Orm. *hin-l'ēk* (= *hīl* < *\*rn-*, acc. to Grierson) 'to be ground'. — *\*ārta-* = *\*ā-ṛta-*, Av. *aša-*, Ishk. *uluk* < *\*ṛta-*.
3. *asaī* 'hoar-frost', G. < Av. *isi-* (corr. *isu-*). Cf. Sar. *iš* 'cold'. — Unknown to H., B., Khl. — The similarity with Dido (Caucasus) *isi* 'snow' is accidental. Cf. Andi *anzi*, Abkhas. *as'i*.
9. *ās* 'horse', G. < Av. *aspa-* — Waz. *wōs*, f. *wōspa*, Afr. *wās*, *wāspa*, Z. pl. *wāsiān* and *wāsūna*, H. *ās*, *aspa*, Khl. *ās*, *āspa*.
254. *ōsai* 'antelope'. — G. compares Prs. *āhū* 'id.', Av. *āsu-* 'quick'. — H. *ōsē*, Ga. *ūsāi*, Khl. *ōsē*, AJ. *hūsai* f. — The *ō* has been narrowed through the influence of the *-u*.
255. *ōsēdāl* 'to dwell'. G. compares Skr. *āśā-* 'space, region', Av. *asah-*. — Cf. also *ōs* 'now', Afr. *wōs*, Kh. *wōs*, Ms. *wēs*, Bn., Waz. *ēs*, and Minj. *wōs*, Sāmn. *āsā*(?). — *ōs* is a noun: *wōs kē*, *tar ōsa* etc. — *āstēdāl* 'to dwell' is a denominative, cf. Skr. *āsthita-* 'staying, abiding' (cf. *āstawul*).
- aspa* 'suffocation'. — Derivation from *\*aspā* < *\*a-spāha-*, Skr. *\*a-śvāsa-* 'non-breathing' is poss.; but generally *a-* is lost.
256. *ōspīna, ōspana* 'iron', G. < Av. *\*ayō spaēnəm* 'the white metal'. — H., Khl. *ōspana*, Z. *wōspana*, B. *wā'spana*. — G.'s derivation is not semasiologically prob., and *ayō* could scarcely result in *ō-*. — All Ir. forms point to *\*św*, e. g. Wkh. *išn*, Yd. *rispin*, Shgh. *'spn* etc. Gypsy *absin* 'steel' is borr. from a form related to Oss. *āfsān*, with Gadaba (Muṇḍā) *ōsōn* cf. Sāmn. *ōsūn*, Phl. *āsīn*, with Persic *s* < *\*św*. Prs. *āhan* with *h* < *\*θ* < *\*św*, cf. Anc. Prs. *viθa-*, *visa-* 'all', is due to a dialectal variation inside Persic. — Ir. *\*āśwan(y)ā-*? *āstawul* 'to send, dispatch', *astōjai, astājai* 'messenger'. — Horn (817) compares Prs. *firistādan*. Cf. specially Ishk. *astud* 'sent' < *\*ā-stā-ta-*. Cf. also *āstēdāl* 'to dwell' s. v. *ōsēdāl*.
257. *ōša* 'tear', G. < Av. *asru-*. — H. *ōxa*, Khl. *ōxē* (pl.), B. *ōxki*, Waz. *yēška yīška*. *ō, ȳ* through the influence of *-u*. Orm. K. pl. *hēncči*.
246. *ūš* 'camel', G. < Av. *uštra-*. — Waz. *yīš*, Pur. 1 *wūš*, B., Km. *wūx*, M., Z., Khl. etc. *ūx*. — *š* < *\*šθr* is regular. Brahui *huč*, with in-







organic *h*, and *č* < *š* as in *puč* 'dress' is borr. from Psht. or a related Ir. dialect.

4. *at* '8', G. < Av. *ašta*. — Khl., H., K., Sw., B. 1, Ghilz. *ātā*, Kh., Sh. *āta*, A. *ātā*, M. 3, Z. *ātā*, Km. *ātā'*, M. 1 *ātā*, Kh. 1 *ōtā*, Waz. *otā*, *wotā*, Ms. *wutā*, M. *wā'tāh*, M. 2 *wātā*.
5. *atiā* '80', G. < Av. *aštāiti*-. — Kh. etc. also *calōr šāla*. Cf. also Aimaki *aštia* (Ramstedt, JSocFinnoOugr. 1905). Gen. Aim. borrows the higher numerals from Prs.; *aštia* is a contamination of *atiā* and Prs. *haštād*. It is not prob. that the Psht. transition *št* > *t* is later than the Mongol invasion (cf. *awiā*). — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āstai*.
6. *awiā* '70', G. < Av. *haptāiti*-. — Gen. *āwyā*, Kh. *drē nīm šāla*, M. *las špēta*. Orm. K. *awāī*, L. *awaitu*. Aimaki *afiya* (v. *atiā*) < Psht. *awiā* + Prs. *haftād*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āvdai*.
- ōwa* 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown.
258. *ōwa* '7', G. < Av. *hapta*. Gen. *ōwā*, H., B. *ōwā*, Sw., B. 1, Pur., Sh., Khl. *ōwā*, Kh. 1 *ōwā*, M. 1, Z. *āwā*, M. *owā'*, Kh. *owā* etc. — Reg. *w* < *ft* v. *tōd*.
- ōwī* m. pl. 'the mane of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.
10. *awuštāl*, *āwarām* 'to turn, change, revolve', G. < Skr. *ā-vṛt*-. — Waz. *ārawāl* 'to overturn' (cf. *prōšawul*).
- axērāl* 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering'. — V. *xār*.
8. *āxistāl*, *āxlām* 'to take, seize', Darm. and G. < Av. *xad*-. (*vī-xad* 'to force apart'). — But the derivation from this root, which Barth. compares with Skr. *khād* 'to devour', is semasiologically difficult, and Psht. *i* remains unexplained. *sil* (= *sāl*) '100' < *sata*-. (G § 6,2) is no parallel. Oss. *axsīn*, *axst* 'to seize' has orig. \**ś*-. — But cf. Skr. *khid* 'to strike, press', *ā-khid* 'to seize' (RV., IV, 25,7: *ā'sya vēdah khidāti*). — Khl. *āxištāl*, *ā(x)lāma*, H. etc. *āyistāl*, Afr. *wāxsto* etc.
- āxšai* 'brother in law'. Khl. *auxē*, H. *ā'xē*, M. *āwxkai*, B. *wāxka*, Waz. *wōxšai* 'wife's brother or sister's husband'. Orm. K. lw. *āxšai*.  
\**āwxšai* < \**ā-hwasru-ka*-, cf. Skr. *śvaśruya*-. (Cf. *xošīna*).
- ōžrai* 'stomach of an animal'. — Etym. unknown.
- ōža* 'shoulder'. H. *ūga*, Khl. *ō'ga*, Pur. 1 *ōya*, Waz. *ēža*. < Av. *aša*-. (AO. I, 275).
- ōžai* 'grain measure (14 pounds)', Waz. *yōžai*. — Etym. unknown.
- ōžai* 'necklace', Waz. *wīža*. — Etym. unknown. — \**wūž*-. < \**wṛz*-. cf. Skr. *vṛj* 'to bend, twist' etc.?
- ūža* 'garlic'. Cf. Skr. *uṣṇa* 'hot, acrid, onion', Khow. *wāžnū* 'garlic'.  
*ž* < *šn* (cf. *pša*)?
381. *ūžd* 'long'. G.'s derivation from \**uxšita*-, Skr. *ukṣita* 'strong, of full growth' is neither phonetically nor semasiologically satisfactory. Waz. *wīžd*, f. *wužda* supports the comparison with Sak. *bulysa*-, Soghd. *βrz*, Wkh. *vorz* 'long' < Av. *bərəz* 'high' etc. Cf. also







Yazgh. *vəz* 'high, long' (Gauth., JA. 1916, 268). Regarding  $\check{d} < rz$  v. s. v. *lēžal*. — Ishk. *wužduk* 'high' is prob. a different word (cf. Wkh. *wuč* 'id.' < Av. *usča*-?), \**barz*- is contained in *vrāzā* 'a mountain height', Zeb *werāz* 'high, tall'. — Cf. also Orm. *pa-bēž* 'above, outside'?

*āšiyil* 'to incite, stimulate'. — Etym. unknown.

## B.

*ba* verbal prefix, employed to denote future and habitual past. — H., B., Nz., Khl., etc. *ba* prefixed, Kh. also postfixed (*warta yāyā ba* 'I shall tell him', *zə ba dēr kaū* 'I shall give you'). Bn. *wē*, gen. postfixed (*warta wiāyū wē*), Kuki (acc. to M.) *wo* (*zə wo . . . wukam* = *zə ba . . . wukam* 'I shall do'). — Not borrr. from Prs. *bi*, Pazend *bē*, which has a somewhat different use, but prob. connected with it, as proposed by G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220). Cf. Wkh. *ap*, prefixed or postfixed, denoting the fut. Prob. all these particles are connected with Av. *apaya*, *apam* 'afterwards, hereafter', *ape* 'after'. The identification of Prs. *bi* with *bē* 'without' (Horn, GrIrPh. I, 2, 150) is not convincing.

*bāe* 'loss' (at play etc), cf. Skr. *apāya*- 'id'?

11. *-bā*, pl. *-bāna* i. f. c. 'protecting', e. g. *γōbā* 'cowherd'. G. < Av. *pā*- 'to protect'. — H. *špa* 'shepherd', gen. *špūn* (q. v.). — *bā* may represent Av. *paiti*-.

*byarž* 'return, coming back'. — Etym. unknown.

*bugnēdal* 'to shy, start, wince', Waz. *bēšnēdal*. — Etym. unknown. — Denom. from \**ham-buxšana*-, cf. Lith. *būgti* 'to shy'?

*bāhū*, *bāū* m. 'an ornament for the arm or ankles.' — Hübschm. (ad. Horn, 167) compares Gabri *bāiband* 'armlet', Arm. *bahuand* 'a female ornament' = Prs. *bāzūband* etc. — But *bāhū*, *bāzū* alone, without *-band*, is not found in Ir. in the sense of 'armlet' etc. Prob. the word is of Ind. origin, cf. Si. *bāhī* 'ornament for the arm', *bāhūtō* 'armlet', Kshm. *bāhi* 'armlet'. Lhd. *bāhū* means 'shoulder of a horse', Kshm. *bāū* 'arm'. — The Psht. pl. *bāhūgān* does not prove the Prs. origin of the word, cf. e. g. *lēwə* 'wolf', pl. *lēwagān*. — The Ir. forms with *h*, Prs. *bāhū* 'arm from elbow to shoulder' etc. are derived from a specific Persic form with  $\delta < z$  (v. AO. I, 254), as is now proved by the form *bādūk* 'arm' in the Phl. Psalter. — Prs. *bāzū* in the sense of 'side of a bedstead' has been borrr. into Psht., and has semasiologically influenced Lhd. *bāhī* 'id'.

12. *bəl* 'second, other', Darm., G. < Av. *bitya*-. Regarding *b*- v. *dwa*-. — *jabla*, *wabla* 'together, with another' < \**hača*-, *awa*- *dwityā*. (Darm. CXLII *jabla* < \**j-pal* = Prs. *az pāl* 'down'). Note \**hača* 'with', as in Ind.







*blōs* 'touch, contact, distress', *blōsēdal* 'to afflict, touch, graze, abrade', *b'ōdal* 'id.', Waz. *blavsēdal* 'to catch, trip, stumble'. — *blōd-* < \**upa-dafta-*, *blōs-*, *blavs-* < \**upa-dafsa-*. Cf. Skr. *dabh-* 'to hurt, injure, destroy, deceive', *dabhra-* 'small, deficient, distress', *upa-dambh-* 'to lessen, destroy'? Av. *dab-* 'to deceive', Oss. *dawin* 'to steal' have preserved only the secondary meaning of the root. Cf. Wkh. *na-devsam*, *na-devdam*, Sar. *nà-devdao* 'to stain, affect'.

*blēždal* 'to swaddle' < \**upa-dr̥z-*. (v. *lēžal*).

*bān* 'cowife', *bānzai* 'step-son', < Av. *hapadnī-*. Cf. Orm. K. *wan*, *winjōk*, Prs. *vasnī* (Barth., *miranM.* III, 29), Shgh. *ābīn*, Phl. *bānbišn* 'queen' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64).

*bānde* 'upon, above' < \**upāntai*. Cf. Sak. *bendī* 'id.', and poss. *vamti*, in Niya Kharoshthī inscriptions (acc. to Konow). — Prob. with original *ā*, as *ā* would become *ū*. Cf. in Ind. Poguli *pāt* 'upon' etc.

*bainš* 'rafter', v. s. v. *wēša*.

*baṇa* 'wing-feather', *bāṇa* 'eyelash', v. s. v. *pāṇa*.

*bar* 'victorious' < Av. *upara-* 'higher, superior'. *bar* 'on, above' < Av. *upairi*, not necessarily bor. from Prs.

*būr* 'man who has lost his child', Waz. *bīra* f. 'bringing forth dead' < Av. *a-puθra-*. V. *tərbūr* (s. v. *trā*), and *wrāra* (s. v. *wrārā*).

*bray* m. 'fold, plait', *brayūnai* 'twin', *byārg* 'double, twofold', *byarga* 'woman who has brought forth twins'. — Etym. unknown. — *bray* < \**byar* < \**biyar* < \**dwikara-* (cf. *bal*) 'double', cf. Prs. *agar*, Kurd. *hakar* < Anc. Prs. \**hakaram* 'once', *čiyakāram* 'how many times?' With early contraction \**dwikaraka-* > *byārg*?

*baryōlai* 'lid of a pot'. — Etym. unknown. — V. *bar*.

321. *barj* 'the bark of a tree, which is very slight and often used as paper'. G. compares Skr. *bhūrja-* 'birch-(bark)', but objects to *b-* < *b-*. — *rj* also would be impossible in a genuine Psht. word. *barj* (*bərj*?) is bor. from an archaic Ind. dialect, just as Shgh. *brūj* etc. (v. Report, 79). Prob. with metathesis < \**brāj* < Ind. \**bhrujja-*.

*bōrjal* m. and f. 'house, home, hearth', < \**upa-āθra-kati-* 'a house with a fire-place'? Cf. Av. *upāpa-* 'staying in the water'. V. *kəlai*.

*brālba*, *blārba* 'pregnant', < *brārba* < *bārb(a)ra*. Bor. from Prs.?

*bram* m. 'power, strength'. — Etym. unknown.

*bōrnə* m. 'dredging, dried flour'. — Etym. unknown.

*brēš* m. 'twitch of pain, cramp, spasm'. < \**upa-raištra-*, cf. Av. *raēš-* 'to hurt'?

*brēšnā* 'brightness, brilliancy', *brēšawul* 'to illuminate'. — Etym. unknown. — Grierson compares Orm. *bruš-* 'to glitter'; but the exact relationship is uncertain. Cf. also Brahui *brešna* 'lightning' (lw.); Bal. *bišna* 'id.', *brixainag* 'to lighten' (Mayer).

*brēžan* m. 'bleat of a goat'. If from \**upa-raišana-*, cf. Skr. *reṣaṇa-* 'howling' (lex.), we should expect \**braš*° (cf. s. v. *mēš*).







*būrai* 'one whose nose, lips, ears or hand has been cut off'. — < \**apa-bṛtaka-*, cf. Skr. *bhrī-* 'to cut off', Prs. *burrīdan*, but also \**bher-* (cf. Walde s. v. *ferio*).

*brās* m. 'vapour, heat'. — Etym. unknown.

*brōs*, *brūs* 'angry, irritated'. — Etym. unknown.

*brastan* f. 'coverlet, quilt' < \**upa-staranī-*, cf. Av. *upa-stərəna-* and also Sak. *baṣṭarra-*, Welsh Gypsy *pāšteno* (Pasp. Greek Gypsy *pasterni*).  
\**bastan* = \**bastār* has been transposed into *brastan*.

322. *bāša* 'falcon', G. doubtfully compares Skr. *pakṣin-*. — Borr. from Prs. *bāša* 'id.'.

*buštēdal* 'to stick, adhere' < \**ham-pršta-*, cf. Skr. *prśana-* 'clinging to' from *spṛś-*? *buštana*, *bōštana* 'clinging, bog, marsh'.

*bōtlal*, *bōzəm* 'to lead away' < \**apa-az-*, Skr. *apa-aj-*. Acc. to A.J. inf. *bīwəl*, pres. *biyāyəm*, aor. *bōzəm*, past *bōt*. *biyāy-* < Skr. \**apa-āyaya-* 'to make to go away'? — Cf. Shgh. *bāz-*, *bōxt-* (*št*?) 'to send away'.

*byā* 'again, afresh' < Av. *apaya* 'again, later on'. Cf. *ba*.

*bōya* 'necessary, needful'. Genuine < \**upa-bāwya-*, cf. Prs. *bāyad*?  
V. Barth. *miranM.* III, 14.

323. *byal* 'separated, away, different'. G. rightly rejects Darm.'s deriv. from Skr. *bhēda*. — Khl. *byel*, Afr. *byēl* < \**apa-tya-*, cf. Skr. *apatya-* 'posterior, offspring', *niṣ-tya-* 'external', *ni-tya-* 'continuous' etc., Gr. *ὀπίσσω*, Lith. *apačia* 'the lower part'. — The original meaning is 'coming after, left behind, separated'.

*byarta* 'back, again', H. *bérta*, *biyérta*, A. *biyērtā*, Nz. *byarta* < \**apari-štā*, cf. Av. *apara-* 'posterior', Phl. *aparīk* (\**apari* formed on the pattern of Av. *upairi*).

*bōž* 'harsh (sound)'. — Etym. unknown.

## C.

13. *ca* 'what', G. < Av. *či-*. — Corr. *cə* < Av. *či-*. H., Khl., Sw. etc. *sə*. Cf. Orm. *c<sup>a</sup>*.

19. *cō* 'how many', G. < Av. *čvas* (< \**čwānts*). As *nt* does not become *n*, -*ne* in *cōne* 'id.' (Orm. lw. *cōn*) is prob. a superadded particle. — *jənē* 'some' < Av. *čina-*, with the common sonorization of initial consonants.

325. *cacēdal* 'to leak, drop, fall in drops'. G. compares Prs. *šāšīdan* which, however, means 'to make water'. *caṣai* 'lungs' = *səṣai* cannot be compared, as *c* in this word is only orthographical, due to the dialectal pronunciation of *c* as *s*. — Prob. onomatopoetic. Av. *srask-*, *srasč-* 'to fall in drops' would regularly result in Psht. \**šac-*, which through onomatopoetic influence might perhaps have been trans-







formed into \*čac- > cac-. But cf. Prs. *čakīdan*. — Note *cāckai* 'a drop', but Waz. *sōskai*.

*cōk* 'who' < *či* + *āka*- (in order to avoid the collision with *cə* < *čit*). B., Shirani *čōk* influenced by the oblique *čā* < Av. *kahyā*, cf. Yaghn. *kāi*, Wkh. *kūi*, Shgh. *čāi*. Regarding *č* < *k-y* v. *čāra*. — With the difference between \**či*- and \**ka*- cf. e. g. Yasna 43,7: *čiš ahī kahyā ahī?* = Psht. *cōk yē, da čā yē?* 'who art thou, to whom dost thou belong?'

324. *calai* 'a pillar of mud or stones as a mark for land', also 'a pile of stones on the grave of a martyr'. G. compares Bal. *čēdag* 'stone pillar erected to demarkate a road', Darm. considers *calai* to be an old lw. from Skr. *caitya*-. — This may be the case as regards the Bal. and other Ir. words also. — *calai* 'a ring for the finger' is borrr. from Lhd. *chalā*.

14. *calōr* '4', G. < Av. *čadwārō*. — *w* is still retained in Afr. *calwōr*, *calwōr*, B. *calwōr*, Ms. *calwūr*, Waz. *calwōr* etc., but has been lost before *ō* in most dialects. — *cwārlas* '14' may be developed directly from \**cār<sup>w</sup>das* < Av. *čadrudasa*, not from Av. \**čadwarā-dasa*. Cf. *calēr-wišť*, Khl. *salērīšť* < Av. \**čadwarā-vīsaiti*.

15. *calwēšť* '40', G. directly < Av. *čadwarāsata*-. — Better < \**čadwrsata*-. cf. Prs. *čihil* < \**čadwrdat*-. — Note Kākari '*chalwēshti*', GhA. *čalwēšť*, and also A. *čalōr*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *cuppor*.

*camlāstəl*, *camləm* 'to lie down', *mlāst* 'lying down'. H. *sāmaləm*, Khl. *sāmləma*, M. *caməlom*, but *cāmla*, *cāmlāstom*, Km. *cāmla*, *cəlmāstələm*, Khair-ul-B. *camlāst*; H., Khl., Ga. *mlāst*, Bn. *mlēst*, M. 1, Z. *lmāst*, B. *almāst*, Ms. *ləmōst*, Km. 1 *nmāst*. — < \**hača-nipasta*- (cf. AO. I, 274). *ml*, *lm*, *nm* < \**nw* (cf. Orm. *nwastak*) show that intervoc. *p* passed through *β* before becoming *b*. — The difference between *ca-mlī*, *kšē-nī*, and e. g. *rā-wahī* can be explained on the supposition that these forms are derived respectively from \**nipatati*, \**nihadati*, but \**wādayati*.

326. *cangal* f., 'elbow, the arm from the elbow to the wrist'. Acc. to G. borrr. from Prs. *čang*, *čangal(a)* 'claw, finger'. — Psht. *cang* m. 'flank', *cāng* 'wing' are prob. genuine. *čangāš* 'crab' is a later lw., cf. Prs. *čangār*, Khaw. *šingōx* (Drosh dial. *šingól*) 'scorpion'.

*car* 'pasture', *carēdal* 'to graze' etc. Prob. genuine, not borrr. from Prs. *čarā*.

18. *cēr* 'similar', G. < Av. *čidra*- 'origin', cf. Prs. *čihra* 'picture'. — In that case we must assume that \**iθr* became *ēr* (cf. *spēra*), perhaps also \**iyr* > *ēr* (cf. *tēra*). *cēra* (also written *cihra*) 'picture' is certainly borrr. from Prs., where *ihr* is gen. pronounced as *ēr* (cf. e. g. Psht. *mērabān* < Prs. *mihrbān*); but *cēr* and *bar-cēr* 'clear, manifest' have no Prs. equivalents and seem to be genuine.







17. *cīra* 'incision, cut, ribbon, strip', G. compares Skr. *cīra-* 'strip, narrow piece of cloth, rag', cf. Prs. *čīr* 'part, portion'. — The Psht. word is borr. from Ind., cf. Hind. *cīr* 'a slit, rent, strip of clothes'.
20. *cōrb* 'fat, stout'. G. compares Prs. *čarb* 'id'. — H. *sur<sup>a</sup>b*, f. *sarbá* etc. — Cf. also Sak. *tcārba-*. — Is *\*čarp-* < *\*qerp-* connected with Av. *kahrp-* 'corporeal form', Lat. *corpus* etc.?
16. *carman* m., f., 'skin, leather', G. < Av. *čaraman*. — Prob. from the pl., cf. s. v. *laman*. — *carma* f. 'side, margin, extremity' is prob. related to this word ('skin' > 'outside'). But *cēlma* 'id.'?
- cōr* 'crooked, crump'. — Etym. unknown.
- \*carmūnai* 'spring', Waz. *carmīnai*, Pur. *colmūnai* (r?), Mando Khel *sarmūnae*. It is difficult to connect this word with Av. *zarmaya-* 'spring', Phl. *zarmayīnak* 'vernal', even though *r* sometimes spontaneously becomes *r* in Psht., and *c* < *z* might be due to the influence of *carēdāl* 'to graze'.
- cāšai* 'spindle' < *\*čas-tra*, cf. Skr. *cāttra-* (*cat-* 'gamane' Naigh.), Kati etc. *čātr*, Wkh. *cūtr* (borr. from Ind.).
- cōšai* 'spout, tube', v. *cašāl*.
327. *cašāl* 'to drink', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *čāšīdan* (? = *čašīdan* 'to taste'). — This is semasiologically not prob., and the verb can be genuine. Khl. etc. *skāl*, B. *ckāl*, Afr. *cxāl*, *caxāl*, Bn. *čši* (LSl. *čuši*), Waz. *tšāl* < *cšāl* with *š*, not *š*, after *c*. The initial group *cš-* is of course unstable. — N. Psht. *caka* 'taste' has been borr. into Orm. K. — *čaš-* in the sense of 'drinking' is found in Soghd. (cf. Tedesco, BSL. XXIII, 115). — Cf. also *cōšai* 'spout of a vessel' etc. < *čāš-θra-*?
- caštan* 'master, husband', with dissimilation *taštan* (so Orm. K.), Khair-ul-B. *tštn*, B. *čextān* (Orm. L. *čēštan*). — Acc. to Prof. Andreas < *Caštana*, name — or title? — of the renowned Kshatrpa. The orig. Ir. form must have been something like *\*čarštana-*.
- Waz. *cavda* 'nook under overhanging rocks, cave'. Cf. Orm. K. *čiw*, pl. *čiwī* f. 'a hollow or cave in a precipice', Prs. *čafta* 'curved, bent, a vaulted roof'. — Prob. < *\*čafti-*, which, if related to Gr. *záμνω* 'to bend' etc., must have been infl. by verbal forms with palatal (cf. e. g. Skr. *hati-*). — Ir. *č* becomes Orm. *c*; but *č* is poss. found before *i*, cf. Orm. K. *cxat* 'fattened', L. *čixāt*, K. *cōm* 'eye', L. *cīm* and *čīm*. Cf. also K. *cān* 'year', L. *čān*. But it is also poss. to derive the Orm. word from *\*kafti-*, cf. *čiw*, pl. *čiai* f. 'house' < *\*kati*.
- cwab* m. 'longing, eagerness, mania, passion' < *\*čaupā-*, cf. Skr. *kopa-* 'irritation, passion', Lat. *cupio*, poss. also Shgh. *kīvd-* 'to call, demand' < *\*kufta-*, W. Oss. *kowun* 'to pray'.
- cōwrai* 'provisions for a journey', v. s. v. *šwāl*.
- cwurlai* 'chisel, gimlet', Waz. *cwalai* 'burglar's jemmy'. — Etym. unknown.







*caxa, jaxa* 'near, with'. Km. *ska*. Cf. Bal. *čaxa*. Darm. LVIII < \**az-xwā*.

Not prob., as *xwā* 'side' would retain its *xw*. But the word may contain *hača*.

*cxēdəl* 'to creep'. — Etym. unknown.

## Č.

*čā* obl. of. *cōk*, q. v.

*či, če* 'that' (conj.). Not identical with Prs. *či* 'what' = Psht. *ca*, nor genuine Psht. < \**kahya* (cf. s. v. *cōk*), but prob. borr. from Prs. *či* with change of meaning. Cf. also Par. *če* 'that' (conj.).

*čīya* 'noise, outcry'. — Etym. unknown.

*čuyai* 'blinkard', *čūyai* 'hump-backed'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *čōla* 'lane, ward', v. *kəlai*.

*čana* 'back-wall of a house'. — Etym. unknown.

*čanyōl* 'betrothed, B. *čēnyōl*, < \**kanya-kāta* 'desiring a girl', or 'desired by', cf. Av. \**kāta* 'desired', *kainī* etc., 'girl', Prs. *kanīz*, Kurd. *kanī*, *kēnī*, Zaza *kēina*, Oss. *kīnj*, *čīnj* 'bride'; Par. *kaštē* 'girl' < \**kaništā*? — *čanyāla* f. is formed from the m. — Prs. *kanyāl*, *kangāla* 'whore-monger', *kanyāla* 'whore' are prob. also compounded with *kainī*; but with *-yāla* cf. *buz-yāla* etc. (cf. GrIrPh. I, 2, 69). Par. *kenyāla* 'bride, betrothed' is borr. from Prs., cf. *kanyāla* in the sense of 'matrimonial suit'.

(21.) *čār* f. 'work', acc. to G. 'eastern Psht.' = 'western' *kār*. — But Waz. also *čār*. — *kār* is borr. from Prs., *čār* is genuine, cf. Av. *kairya-*, Sak. *kīra-*, Par. *kēr*. Prob. the original form was \**kārī*-, cf. Skr. *kārī*- f. 'action' (Pāṇ. III, 3, 110). *kāryā*- could not lose the final syllable (cf. s. v. *lār*.) Reg. *č-* cf. *čāra*.

22. *čirg* 'cock'. G. compares Prs. *karg*, Av. *kahrkatās-*, Skr. *kṛkavāku*- etc. — *čirg* < \**kṛkya-*, cf. Orm. L. *kirzī*, Minj. *kəriyá* 'hen' (Gauth. MSL. XIX, 147 < \**kṛgya-*), Shgh. *čuš* m., *čaš* f., but Wkh. *kurk*, Par. *kury*. — Cf. also Gr. *ζέγρος* 'cock'.

*čarta* 'where' < \**kari-štā*, \**kari* is formed on the analogy of *upari* etc., v. *byarta*.

21. *čāra* 'knife', acc. to G. an 'eastern' form of \**kāra*. — All. diall. seem to have *č-*: Waz. *čōrə*, M. *čārə*, M. 3 *čāra*, Khl. *čāra*, H. *čārə* 'small knife', *čarə* 'large knife'. — There is no spontaneous transition of *k* > *č* in E. (or N.) Psht., but *k-* becomes *č* before *i*, *y* (also heterosyllabic). *čāra* < \**kartyā*-, cf. Orm. L. *kālī*, Kurd. *kēr*, Sangl. *kir*, Wkh. *kōš* (*rt* remains, but \**rtī* > *š*), Sar. *čoy* (Bell.), Bal. *kārč* (*č* < *ti*, cf. *granč* 'knot'), Shgh. *kārč* ('steel', borr. on acc. of *k-*), Skr. *kṛtti-kā*-, Lhd. *kātī* etc. — This palatalization of *k-* is found in most of the words in *č-* given here. In *kəšar* 'younger', and poss. *kašap* 'tortoise', the change of *s* > *š* has exhausted the palatalizing force of the *y*. Cf. also *lyār* = *lār* 'road', *myāšt* 'month'.







In Shgh. (and Sar.) *k*, *g*, *x* become *č*, *ž*, *š* before all vowels but *u* (and *ū*, *ō* < *au*). E. g. *čōn* 'deaf', *čuš* 'cock', *čadām* 'who', *čīd* 'house', *čes-* 'to see', *čān-* 'to dig', *čaž-* 'to draw', *čērij* 'ploughing, field', *šičend-* 'to break', *čūšč* 'barley' (Minj. *kāsk*, Prs. *kaškīn* 'barley-bread'), *čār* 'man, husband' (v. s. v. *kōr*), *čūd* 'made'; *žīr* 'stone', *žēndam* 'wheat', *žāw* 'cow', *žā-yaθ* 'cow's dung' (< \**gāu-*, but Sar. *γau* 'cow' < \**γō* < \**gau-*), *ženek* 'woman' (also *ž-*); *šānd-* 'to laugh', *šīrbīj* 'frog', *viēš* 'root', *šāf* 'drivel, slaver' (but *xīf* 'scum' lw.?). But *kud* 'dog', *kenam* 'I do' (\**kryn-* became \**kun-* before the palatalization had taken place, but in \**kryt-* > *čūd* \**r* remained longer, v. s. v. *rištūnai*), *kīvd-* 'to call, demand' (cf. Oss. *kūvin* 'to pray', v. s. v. *cwab*), *kēimb* 'stone' (Skr. *kumba-*?), (*kōr* 'blind', *kār* 'work' are lw.s); *γūnj* 'hair', *γōž* 'ear', *γe-čīd* 'cow-shed' (< \**gu-*), *yaθ* 'dung'; *xe* 'self', *xedārj* 'mill', *xār-* 'to eat', *yax* 'sister'.

The palatalization in Shgh. is in its nature quite different from that which takes place in Psht.

M. *češān* 'young he-goat'. — Etym. unknown.

*čīt* 'flat, pressed'. — Etym. unknown.

*čāwd* m. 'split, crack, fissure', *čāwdəl* 'to burst', *čāwul* tr. 'to split, break up'. Cf. Prs. *šikāftan* 'to break, split', Phl. *škāft* (v. Horn, 787). — *č-* < *šk-*.

## D.

23. *da* 'genitive prefix', also *də*. Darm. < \**hača*, Fr. Müller and G. < Anc. Prs. *tya-* (relative pron.). — But the employment of *da* — *na* for the abl., and the comparison with Orm. *ta* (*tar* before personal pron.) 'id.' render it prob. that *da* is a proclitic, weakened form of *tar* 'from', cf. *j-*, *s-* < \**hača* in *jmā* 'my', *stā* 'thy'. Cf. also Minj. *də-wālān* 'behind', *də-tāwasta* 'below' (*də-* does certainly not represent the enclitic Av. *-da*, Gr. *-δε*, as proposed by Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 146, cf. s. v. *la*). Sonorization of initial *p-*, *t-* is found in several cases in Psht. — If the *izāfat*, which is not known from other E.Ir. dialects (in Par. it is certainly borrh. from Prs.), is found in Psht., it must be in the *e* of several dialects (e. g. Afr. *emā* = *jmā*). But *e* is used for the abl. also, e. g. Afr. *e dēw na* 'from the demon', Kh. *e γar na* 'from the mountain', Nz. *e Laymān na*, Waz. *ē* (*də*) *nanna* 'from within', *ē wōrcanē*, *də wō* 'outside'. — Occasionally we find the genitive without any particle, e. g. in Kh. and B., but also Khl. *mālāk kōr ta* 'to the malik's house'.

*dā* 'this' (adj.), *dai* (subst.), G. < *tya-*. — But this purely Anc. Prs. stem is used as a relative. — *dā* < Av. *ta-*, which is frequently used as a proximate demonstr. pron., while the cases formed from *ha-* are employed only sporadically in this way (v. AirWb. 613







and 1718). — With *dā* cf. Anaraki *di mer* = *in mard* (Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 417); *da-ya* 'this', v. *ha-ya*.

*dai* 'he is', *dī* 'they are'. Cf. s. v. *yām*.

24. *dē*, *dī* 'pron. encl. 2 sg.', G. < Av. *lē*. — Note the employment as dativus ethicus: *haya de rā-ši* = *prēžda či rā-ši* 'let him come'; *warta wu wāya či kitāb de rā-wrī* 'tell him to bring the book'; and, nearly without any reference to the 2 sg.: *haya de kār wu krī* 'he should do the work'. — In Orm. this is carried still further, and *dī*, *da*, with a verb substantive, indicate existence: K. *dī byōk* (L. *da būk*) 'there was', *dī hin* 'they are here', originally 'there was for thee' etc. Grierson (LSI. X, 208 f.) considers *dī* to be used as an enclitic pron. for the 1 pers. also; but this is scarcely the case; *dī hā* does not simply signify 'he is with me', but denotes existence 'with the idea of presence superadded', i. e. with reference to the person spoken to. — As enclitic pron. 2 sg. Orm. has *-(a)t*.

329. *dōe* 'custom', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dād* (later loan-words are *dōd*, *dād*). — Poss. *dōe* is genuine, \**ḍāḍ* being dissimilated into \**dāḍ* > \**dā*, cf. Minj. imperative *dal* 'give' < \**daḍ* < *ḍaḍa*, and Psht. *līd* 'seen' < \**ḍīd* < \**ḍīḍ*.

*dōbai* 'summer', v. s. v. *tōd*.

*dālē* 'here, hither', Waz. *dēlē*, *dōlē*, *dilē*, Z. *dēla*. — Prob. the Z. form is the orig., and *-la* represents the ancient adverb. suff., e. g. in Av. *iḍa* 'here'. 'Here' is gen. *dalta*, Afr. *dēlta* etc., Waz. *dēlata*, *dōlata* with affixed *-ta*, v. s. v. *byarta*. — Correspondingly we find *halē* 'here, hither' (Rav., Bell.), but Z. *ēlē* 'thither', Waz. *wōlē*; *halta* 'there', Waz. *wōlata*, *wōrata*, Khl., H., Km., etc. *alta*, Z. *ēlta*, M. 2 *walta*, Khl. *hayalta*; *hala* 'then', Waz. *wōlē*, H. *hāla*, A.J. *hāla*. Cf. also *hūrē* 'there', *hōr-ta* 'thither' < Av. *avaθra* 'illic'? If *war*<sup>2</sup> (q. v.) is derived from *avaθra*, we must assume that *avaθra* resulted in \**ōr*-, but the proclitic *aváθra* in *war*.

*dūna* 'bonfire', v. s. v. *tōd*.

328. *dund* 'haze, mist, smoke', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dūd* 'smoke'. — Borr. from Lhd. *dhundh* 'haze'.

27. *drē* '3', G. < Av. *ḍrāyō*. — Afr., Pur. *drēi*, Shirani *drāi* (LSI. X, 112). — *dyārlas* '13' < \**draylas* < \**ḍrayōdasa*. — *darbalāi* 'tripod, fireplace' < \**dri*-, \**ḍri-pad*-, cf. Sak. *dīd[di]ya* 'third' < \**dird* < \**ḍrit*-. — Does Waz. *drabla* (\**drābla*) 'cake of cow-dung' originally mean 'fireplace, tripod'? Cf. Sar. *dildung* 'a kind of coarse grass, the dry roots of which supply the only fuel of these regions' (Stein, Sandburied Ruins of Khotan, 59) = Wkh. *dildong* 'fireplace' < Prs. *dēgdān*. — *tēr* in *tēr sū* '300' (which I never heard), is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trē sēe*.

*dar* 'adverbial pron. 2. pers. sg. and pl.', Afr. etc. *dēr*. Acc. to Darm. (LXXXII) < \**taθra*-. — Better < \**taθra*, cf. *rā* and *war*. A sema-







siological parallel to *rā* and *dar* is found in Italian *ci* (< *ecce hic*) and *vi* (< *ibi*) used as pronouns for the 1. and 2. pers. pl. Cf. Orm. K. *dal*, L. *dar* (cf. Report, 35).

*drabəl* 1) 'to shake, press down', 2) to fall in (as a house), break down', *drabaī* 'crash', Waz. *drab(aw)əl* 'to beat, thump', *drabēdəl* 'throb, palpitate'. The Waz. word lends itself to comparison with Skr. *typra-*, *typala-* 'moving, unsteady', Lat. *trepidus*, Slav. *trepātī* 'to palpitate'. — But with *drabəl* 1) and 2) cf. Lhd. *daḥaṇ* 'to be pressed down', *diḥaṇ* 'to fall in' (as a grave), *daḥāwaṇ* 'to depress, subdue', Hind. *dabnā* 'to fall, sink', Si. *daḥaṇ* 'to press down' etc. Mod. Ind. *dabb-* etc. may be derived from *\*darb-*, > *\*drabb-*, which seems to be the source of at least some of the Psht. forms. Cf. also Bal. *drap* 'terrified'.

*darēdəl*, *wu-drēdəl* 'to stand up, stand erect', *darawul* 'to cause to stay', Waz. *darēdəl*, Khl. *wudrēdəl*, *wúdrēgəm*, and gen., Afr., Ghilz. etc. with *wu-*. Cf. Orm. L. *darōk* 'standing', Par. *dhar-* 'to stay, keep one's self', *dharēw-* 'to guard'. Evidently borrr. from Ind.; but Lhd. *dharan* etc. means 'to put, place, keep'. Only Kshm. *darun* 'to become firm, stand steady' agrees with the Ir. words.

*darōy* 'lie' is borrr. from Prs. But Afr., Waz. *dərwey*, *darwey* may be genuine < *\*drway*. (*a* > *ē* frequently in these dialects). Cf. however, *lōba* and *twal*.

*daryal* 'liar' < *\*dragað-* < *\*druywata-*, cf. Av. *drəgvant-*?

28. *drūmēdəl* 'to go'. Acc. to G. based on a noun formed from  $\sqrt{\text{drā}}$ . — Cf. also Skr. *dram-* 'to run'. Or, is it poss. that *\*ati-rām-* (Sak. *trām-* 'to go'), with early contraction of *i*, could result in Psht. *drūm-*?

*dründ*, f. *drana* 'heavy'. Cf. Waz. *armōnd*, *darmōnd* < *armān*, *darmān*. *\*drāna-* rhymes with *\*grāna-*, Prs. *girān*, Soghd, *yr'n*; but assimilation *\*gründ* > *dründ* is not probable. — Influenced by Av. *θrafn̥da-* 'satisfied, full of' (*\*θranfn̥da-* > *\*drānvd* > *dründ*?)?

26. *drast* 'all, complete', G. < Av. *\*druva-asti-*, cf. Prs. *durust*. — Gen. *drəst*, Waz. *drasta*. Prob. borrr. from Prs.

25. *dēř* '30', G. < *\*drēř(t)* < Av. *θrisata-*. — Better < *\*θrisat-*. Cf. Sak. *dīrsi*. — Pur. *dērs*, Kākāṛī *dars*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *ärtin*.

*daršal* f. 'frame of a door', Khl. *dūršāl*. Connected with Lhd. *darsāl* f. 'id', cf. Pash. *duršaī*, Waigeli (Lumsden) *durshāhi*; but the details are uncertain.

*drūza* 'stubble'. — Etym. unknown.

330. *daṛa* 'a split, crack, wood split for firewood', acc. to G. either < *\*han-darata-*, or borrr. from Prs. *darra*. — In the latter case *r* remains unexplained.

*dārəl* 'to bite'. Horn (562) compares Prs. *darrīdan* 'to lacerate'. — But *d-* would be irregular, and the forms *dahrəl*, *dharəl* show that the







word is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *ḍḍārhan* etc. — Dissim. of cerebrals as in *gidar* 'jackal' < Ind. *giḍar*.

29. *dwa*, f. *dwē* '2', G. < Av. *dva-*. — Shirani *dba* (LSI. X, 112), gen. *dwā*, *du<sup>w</sup>ā* (with secondary *u*). — \**duwā* > \**duwā* became \**dwā* when \**dwitya*- 'second' had started changing towards \**βiḍ*, and \**dwar-* 'door' had become *war*. This secondary group \**dw* did not become \**lw-*, but was differentiated into *dw-*. If, at the time when *ḍ* became *l*, *duwā* had still been pronounced, the result would have been Psht. \**lwa* (cf. Minj. *l<sup>w</sup>*), and if, on the other hand, *duw-* had coalesced with ancient *dw-*, we should have got \**wa*. — *dwi-* prob. in the first instance became *diwi-*, and further *zi-* in Sak. (*śīta-* 'second'), but *b-* in Psht. — In Av. also the opposition between *bitya-*, *daibitya-*, *bi-*, *tbiš-*, *daibiš-* etc. and *dva-*, *dvar-*, *dvaēśah-* etc. is due neither to imperfect notation, nor to mixing of dialects, nor to the number of syllables (Meillet, JA. 1920, 197), but to the character of the following vowel. The Av. orthography is of course not consistent on this point; but the main principle seems to be clear. — The development in Psht. may tentatively be illustrated thus:

* <i>dwi-</i>	>	* <i>diwi-</i>	>	* <i>dbi-</i> (?)	>	* <i>bi-</i>	>	<i>bəl</i>	'second'
* <i>dwa-</i>	>	* <i>ḍβa-</i>			>	* <i>βa-</i>	>	<i>war</i>	'door'
* <i>ba-</i>	>	* <i>βa-</i>			>	* <i>βa-</i>	>	<i>wand</i>	'dyke'
* <i>wa-</i>	>	* <i>wa-</i>			>	* <i>wa-</i>	>	<i>wana</i>	'tree'
* <i>duwa-</i>	>	* <i>ḍwa-</i>			>	* <i>dwa-</i>	>	<i>dwa</i>	'two'
* <i>aḍ-wa</i>	>	* <i>aḍ-wa</i>			>	* <i>al-wa</i>	>	<i>cal(w)ōr</i>	'four'
* <i>da-</i>	>	* <i>ḍa-</i>			>	* <i>la-</i>	>	<i>las</i>	'ten'
* <i>dau-</i>	>	* <i>ḍau-</i>			>	* <i>lō-</i>	>	<i>lwašəl</i>	'to milk'

*dwalas*, *dwālas* '12' is a modern compound, just as *yaulas*; but *d(w)ōlas* is derived directly from *dvādas-*.

*dōzax* 'hell' is a modern lw. from Prs. But *dōžax*, *dōyaš* (in Fawā'id uš- Šari'ah) is older (Hübschmann, ad 581). — With *dōyaš* cf. the development of Shgh. *šəynī* > *xəžnī*.

## G.

30. *gabīna* 'honey', G. < \**ngabīna* = Prs. *angubīn*. — H., M. *gabīnə*, Ga. *gabīn*, B. *agbēnə*; Khl. *gabīna* 'hive'. Psht. *b* points to *p*, cf. Av. *paēnaēna-* 'consisting of honey', Phl. *angupēn*, Orm. *pīn* 'honey', Prs. *Pinavand* (?) 'n. of village' (38° 8'—52° 4'). — But Bal. *bēnay* 'honey', 'bee', Pash. lw. *b<sup>y</sup>ēn* 'honey'.

*Gōmal* n. of a river, Skr. *Gomatī-*. Borr. before intervoc. *t* was elided in Ind. and became *l* in Psht.

33. *gōrəl* 'to see', G. < Si. *gōraṇ* 'to research for', Darm. < \**ni-kar-*, cf. Prs. *nigirīdan* 'to look at'. — The Si. word does not suit in







its meaning (*gōrəl* = 'to look at'), and *ni-kar-* could not result in *gōr-*. But cf. Prs. *angārdan*, W. Oss. *aṇalun* 'to believe, suppose', Psht. lw. *angērəl* 'to think, imagine', Arm. lw. *angarem* 'to consider' (Horn 123).

*grut* m. 'space between thumb and first finger', B. *guret*, Waz. *gurat*. < \**anguri-šta-*, cf. Oss. *aṇulje* 'finger'. — Waz. *gurmat* m. 'blow with closed hands (thumb leading)' < \**anguri-mušti-*? — *mangul* f. 'the five fingers, the hand including the five fingers' < \**ham-anguli-*? In that case \**anguli-* must be an old Ind. lw. on account of the *l*. But also Mazand. *engel*, Wkh. *yāngl* 'finger' etc.

31. *grēwa*, *grawa* 'collar bone, collar'. G. compares Prs. *girē*, Av., Skr. *grīvā-*. — *grēwa*, Waz. *grēvyē* < \**graiw-*, just as *girē*. Cf. Skr. *graiṇa-* 'necklace'.

331. *gar-ang* 'abyss, gulf, cavity'. G. compares Av. *garəda-* 'cave', but objects to Psht. *g-*. — Dames compares Bal. *gar* 'precipice, sudden descent, chasm'. — Waz. *garang* means 'impassable place in the bed of a ravine'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *garhā* 'pit, cavern, any deep place, chasm, abyss', Lhd. *garḱ* 'ravine formed by water'.

32. *gūta* 'finger, toe', G. < Av. *angušta-*. — Afr. *gwata*, B. *gwata* etc. with secondary *w* after *g*. Note Waz. *guta*, but *gutyē* (Afr. *gwūtīē*) 'ring' < \**anguštyā-*. — Makrani Bal. *gutā* (LSI. X, 381) lw.? But also Bal. *it* 'brick', *phut* 'back' with *t* < *št*.

*gwāš* m. 'peace, negotiation, settlement', Waz. *gwōš*, < \**hangauštra-*? *gawazn* 'elk'. Borr. from Prs. *gawazn* < Av. *gavasna-* 'n. of an animal', E. Oss. *qvaen* 'stag', Soghd. *γwzn*.

*gaš* 'hybrid, piebald', v. *āyašəl*.

## Г.

47. *γō* 'copulation', *γōwul*, *γāyam* 'to copulate'. G. compares Prs. *gādan*. — Also Soghd. *āyāy-*, Par. *gēh-*. With \**gāy-*, cf. Gr. *βιπέω*, Indo-Eur. *√g<sup>w</sup>eyā-*, Skr. perf. *jī-gāya* from *jyā-* 'to overpower', Kati *žiē-* 'coire'.

*γuckai* 'bull, bullock'. In Afr. said to denote also 'calf'. Prob. borr. from Orm. K. *γwac*, L. *γuskak* 'calf', Par. *γasō* 'calf' < \**watsa-*. Note Orm. preservation of *ts* as *c*.

35. *γəl* 'thief', G. < Av. *gada-*. — Corr. *γal*, pl. *γlə*, Khl. pl. obl. *γlō* and *γlūnō*, Afr. also pl. *γlūna*, H. *γəlāgar*, Orm. L. lw. *γlī*. — It is poss. that forms like *γlō* represent not only a genitive in *-ām*, but also a case in *-b-* (*-ō* < \**-aw*) like the obl. pl. in Wkh., Minj., Yd. and Sak. — Cf. Wkh. *γūδ* 'thief', Soghd. *γδ-* 'to steal'. — H. Vogt compares Gr. *χαρδάω*, Lith. *gōdas* 'greed' etc., poss. also Old Irish *gataim* 'I take away, steal' (cf. Walde s. v. *prehendo*).







44. *γul* 'excrement', G. < Av. *gūθa-*. — Also Waz. *γul*. — Cf. Shgh. *γaθ*, Yaghn. *γūt* etc.

34. *γalai* 'gone', *rā-γalai* 'come', *rā-γa* 'he came', G. < \**gata-ka-*, \**gata-*. Cf. e. g. Par. *āyēm* 'I came', Orm. K. *ayōk* 'to adjoin, reach', Minj. *ayai* etc.

*γalai* 'silent, hidden'. — Derived from *γal*?

42. *γālai* 'place', G. < Av. *gātu-*. — *ā* becomes *ō* in nouns in *-ai* (*stōrai*, *ōsai*, *kūmai*), and the regular outcome of \**gātu-ka-* is *γōlai* 'court-yard'. Cf. also *dar-γōl* 'gap in the bank of a water-course' < \**antar-g°*, *γōl* 'corps, gang, flock' (?). — *γālai* is the compound form, cf. *ōr-γālai* 'fireplace', *sō-γālai* 'a hare's burrow'. — Is Prs. *γāl* 'latibulum ferae ut vulpis' an E. Ir. dialect form?

43. *γēlē* f. pl. 'flocks', G. < Av. *gaēθā-* 'possessions'. — Waz. *γγēla*. — Cf. Bal. *γēdiya* 'people'.

*γulēdāl* 'to be deceived', *γulat* 'cheating'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *gudh-* 'to play'?

*γlawza* 'honey-bee'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**gu-dabzā-*, Skr. *dabh-* 'to hurt'?

*γamai*, Waz. *γalmai* 'the stone of a ring on which the device or name is cut, gem'. — The similarity with Lat. *gemma* is striking; but the word is not found in Prs., and it is difficult to imagine how the Lat. word should have reached Psht. Shina-Kohistani *gāmāi* f. 'stone in a ring' is borr. from Psht.

*γumba* 'tumor, swelling'. Cf. Prs. *gumbad*, *gumbaδ* 'dome' etc. borr. in Lhd. *gōmbaṭ* etc. 'bullock's hump'. — Cf. Lit. *gūmbas* 'tumor, swelling, clod', Old Slav. *gōba* 'mushroom', Serb *gūba* 'eruption, rash' (*g* < \**u* + *n*?, Meillet, *Le Slave Commun*, 58).

*γana* m. 'thorny branch, bramble'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *ghana-* 'a compact mass, a club' etc., also 'a kind of creeper'.

46. *γūna* 'hair (of the body), pore, colour (of the skin)', G. < Av. *gaona-* 'hair, colour of hair'. — Orig. 'cow's hair'? — Cf. Par. *γīnō* 'hair' etc. — *zaryūn* 'green' > Orm. *razyūn*, cf. Sak. *ysaragūna-*, 'of golden hue', Prs. *zaryūn*, Soghd. *zaryōnč* 'greens'.

*γūnde* 'alike, similar', Orm. K. *γōndak*, remind of Khaw. *γōn* 'like, just as' (borr. from Ir., cf. Soghd. *γōn* 'manner, kind', Prs. *čūn* 'as' < *či-gūn*); but it is difficult to account for the *nd*. Cf. however *drūnd*. — *γūndai* 'a bag of goats' hair', cf. Sar. *γaun* 'coarse sack', but also Lhd. *gūdā* 'bag'. Skr. *goṇi-* 'bag of cow's fell', Pash. *gōni* 'camel-bag' is borr. into Waz. *gōnai*, *gīnai* 'hempen sack'. (Cf. Charpentier, *MO*. 18,33).

45. *γund-*, v. *āyustāl*.

*γandal* f. 'bud, sprout (esp. of the mustard plant)'. Borr. from Panj., Lhd. *gandal* 'id'. Note Psht. *γ-*.







36. *γandəl* 'to dislike', G. compares Anc. Prs. *gasta-* 'bad, hateful', Bal. *gandag* 'bad'. — Not to be separated from Prs. *gand* 'stench' etc. Cf. also. Chr. Soghd. *γanṭāq* 'bad'. — Trinkler (Quer durch Afghanistan, p. 154) mentions the village *Ghandak* n. of Bamian, in a region rich in sulphurous, reeking coal-beds. The *gh-* (= *γ-*) points to an E. Ir. dialect formerly spoken here. — Prs. *γunda* 'stink' is prob. a dial. form, and Orm. *γanj* 'bad' must be borrr. (cf. s. v. *āyustəl*).
332. *γanəm* 'wheat', G. compares Prs. *gandum*, etc. — As *nd*, *nt* become Psht. *nd*, it must be an old lw., cf. Orm., Par. *ganum*. — Bal. *gandīm* < \**gandūma-*, Yd. *γadum* < \**ganduma-*, but Av. *gantuma-*, Soghd., Yaghn. *γantum*. — Is Brahui *xolum* < \**γolum* (*γ* > *x*, Bray, § 18) borrr. from some Ir. dial., cf. Skr. *godhūma*?
- γūṇḍ* 'round, globular', *γūṇḍa* 'a round piece of leaven, a large round stone', *γūṇḍārai* 'tumor, bump'. Cf. Prs. *gunda* 'ball of leaven', *gund* 'testicles', Arm. lw. *gund* 'ball', *gndak* 'ball, lump', Av. *gundā-* 'ball of dough'. The specialized sense: 'ball of leaven' and the *γ* prove the connexion with the other Ir. words in spite of Psht. *ṇḍ*. Cf. *sarbānde*, *sarbāṇḍe*, *sarwāṇḍe* 'rope for fastening yoke to plough', *lawand*, *lawand* 'adventurer' < Prs. *lawand* with *ṇḍ* under Ind. influence. — Cf. Goth. *gunds* 'tumor' (Trautmann, ZfdtWtf. 7, 268). But Kati *guṇu* 'ball'?
- γana* 'spider', B. *γaṇi* 'large spider', M. *γaṇiyē*. — Etym. unknown.
334. *γēṇ*, *γīṇ* 'membrum virile', G. = Prs. *kēr*? — H. *γēṇ*, M., Khl. *γīṇ*, Waz. *γūn*, Orm. L. lw. *γēṇḍ*. — < \**gr̥ṣna-*, cf. Skr. *ghṛṣ-* 'to rub'. — But Shgh. *γarīn* 'scrotum' < \**grain-*.
37. *γar* m., pl. *γrūna* 'mountain', G. < Av. *gairi-* — Orm. K. *grī*, L. *giri* 'mountain', but Par. *gir* 'stone', and thus most E. Ir. dial.
- γara* 'podex'. — *γər* m. 'fart'. — Cf. Skr. *ghrā-* 'to smell', poss. Lat. *suffrāgines* etc. (v. Walde s. v. *brāca*)?
38. *γarai* 'windpipe, throat', G. < Av. *garah-*, Skr. *gala-*. — B. *γarānda* 'Adam's apple'. Cf. s. v. *γāra*.
- γārai* 'glutton', v. *nyardəl*.
- γər* m. 'leap, jump'. — Etym. unknown.
- γur* m. 'goiture'. — Etym. unknown.
39. *γarēdəl* 'to chatter', G. < Skr. *gṛ-* 'to call out'. — Cf. *γarā* 'thundering', *bayāra* 'scream' < \**upa-g°*. — Orm. lw. *γir<sup>3</sup>ēk* 'to roar' (Grierson). Cf. *žarəl* and Par. *jar-* 'to say'.
41. *γarma*, *γārmə* 'noon, heat', G. < Av. *garəma-*. — In some dial. *γarma* means 'sun', and *nwar* is rarely used, e. g. Ms. *γurmā*, B. 1 *γarmə*, M. 2 *γārmā*. — Cf. also, with *γ*, Prs. (dial.) *γarm* 'anger'.
- γar-nīkə* 'great-grandfather', Khl. *γur-*, B. *γwar*, Waz. *γwar-* < Av. *gouru-*, Skr. *guru-*. Cf. Waig. *gurūwā* 'grandfather', Kalash. 'shah







*girok*, 'king', Parsi *gar-šāh* (Tomaschek, Centr.as. St. 759). H. *wur-nikā* < \**fra-*, as Lat. *proavus*. — *yara* m. and f. 'proud, haughty' may also be connected with *gouru*.

*yarai* 'calf of the leg, coarse bread', *yarai* 'throat', v. s. v. *yaral*.

46. *yaral*, *yaštāl* 'to twist, spin' etc., G. < \**garth-* = Skr. *grath-*. — Cf. *yarēdal* 'to swerve, deviate', caus. *yarawul*, Afr. *yārawul* 'to throw', Waz. *yarēdal* 'to get out of the way', *yāral* 'to roll up', *yaral* 'to spin', *ryaštāl* 'to roll down', *nyaštāl* 'to wrap up'. — From \**yarθ-* also Orm. *gal'ēk* 'to twist, spin, roll up' (*gist'ēk* 'to turn' < Prs. *gašt-*), Prs. *giriḥ* 'a knot' (dialectic *γilē*). — But in Prs. *gāštan*, *gardīdan* 'to turn' (Phl. *varṭitan*, *gartitan*) two roots, \**wart-* and \**gart-*, have coalesced. This is proved by dialect forms (v. GrIrPh. I, 1, 269) such as Auromani *g'āl-*, Keshe *gel-* 'to turn'; Gilaki *gil*, Kurd *gil*, *gēl*, Prs. *gird* 'around', Prs. (dial. forms) *gāl*, *γāl* 'circumversio', *yarda* 'wheel'. Ishk. *gūl* 'around' (v. Barth., miranMund. VI, 29) must be an early lw. on account of the *g-*; but Zeb. *yešt* 'returned' (LSI. X, 493) is genuine.

As Prs. *rd* can only represent *rt*, while Psht. *r* can be derived from either *rt* or *rθ*, it is poss. that e. g. Psht. *yarēdal* contains this root \**gart-* 'to turn'; but the phonetical coalescence of the two roots has resulted in a semasiological one.

If *yāra*, Waz. *γwōra* 'neck' (also 'bank of a river'), cf. Prs. *gardan*, Mazand. *gal* 'neck', belong to this Ir. root \**gart-*, Skr. *ghāṭā-* 'nape of the neck' shows that the original initial was *gh-*. Cf. also Beng. *ghār* 'hinder part of the neck', Hind. *ghāṭī* 'throat, larynx', Guj. *ghāṭu*, *ghāṭī* 'id.', Lhd. *ghaṇḍī* 'Adam's apple' (?), Si. *nirghaṭu* 'wind-pipe, throat' (?), Ashk. *gārūk* 'throat', Kati *gārək*, Pras. *gax*. — But Waigeli Keg. *kirik* 'neck', Waig. Zhönjegal *kakerik* 'throat'. Some of these words prob. belong to the group of Av. *gar-*, Oss. *qur*, Skr. *gala-*, Khow. *gol*, Nawar Zutt *gurgi* (?). Bal. *guṭh* 'neck, throat' also seems to be of Ind. origin.

I never heard Psht. *yarai* 'throat' (q. v.), but *yarai*, H. *yarāi* f., Khl. *γārē* m. 'Adam's apple', Ga. *γārāi* f. 'throat', which may also belong to \**gart-*. Cf. also Waz. etc. *yarwandai* 'collar for a dog'.

Prs. *gardan* cannot be compared with Soghd. *γrδ'k* 'neck', which has ancient *rd* (but v. Meillet, BSL. 23, 100). But Prs. *galū* 'throat' may contain an ancient \**rd* or \**r/l*. Also Psht. *yarai*, Ishk. *γāl* 'throat' (*γol* 'collar', Wkh. *γaray*) may have \**rd* (or \**rt*). On the other hand *γāl* reminds of Sangl. *γār*, Yd. *γōrdoyoh* 'id'. But in Ishk. and Zeb., and consequently in Sangl. also, \**rt* becomes *l*<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Barth. (miranMund. VI, 29) considers that \**rt* > *l* has passed through *š*, which also becomes *l* in Ishk. (not in Sangl., cf. *γovar* 'ear', Ishk. *γōl*). From phonetical reasons it is more prob. that the intermediate stage was *r*.







and in Yd. we find  $r < *rt$ , and  $l < *rd$ . — Gauthiot (MSL. 19, 147) unconvincingly compares Yd. *γōrdoyoh* with Minj. *γərwa* 'neck'  $< \text{Av. } grīvā-$ . — Prob. in many cases words of the types  $*gar-$ ,  $*gard-$ , and  $*gart-$  have coalesced and influenced each other, so that it is now impossible in all cases to unravel the original forms of the words found in modern Ir. dialects.

From  $*gart-$  also *γarai* 'coarse bread', Prs. *girda* 'round bread' (Hübschm., ad 901), Ishk. etc. *gāla*, Shgh. *garḍa* (both lw.s). The Kohistani words, Chilis *gōli*, Bashkarik *gyül*, Torwali *gil* can also be of Ir. origin.

It is doubtful whether Psht. *γarai* 'calf of the leg' (M. *narai γarai* 'ankle'), Waz. *γarai* 'upper part of the arm' belong to the same root, (orig. 'globe, ball'?). Cf. Bal. *γurday* 'calf of the leg', and as lw.s Psht. *gardai lēcai* 'thigh, upper part of the arm', Waz. *gərḍai l°*.

*γāra* 'neck', v. *γarəl*.

336. *γrambəl, γurumbəl* 'to roar, peal, thunder'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *γurumbīdan*.

*γarand* 'loose, lax'. — Prob. partic. of *γarēdəl* 'to swerve' etc. v. s. v. *γarəl*.

*γarwandai* 'collar', v. s. v. *γarəl*.

*γašō* m. 'curry comb for horses'. —  $< *gaisawa-$ , cf. Av. *gaēsa-* 'curl' etc.? *γašai* 'arrow', Waz. *γēšai*  $< *gaiša-$ , cf. Lat. ( $< \text{Gall.}$ ) *gaesum* 'iron javelin', Old Norw. *geirr* 'javelin', etc. — Gen. these words are compared with Skr. *heti-* 'javelin' (v. s. v. *zēlai*), *heṣas-* 'javelin' (not '*heṣa-h*', Walde), *hi-* 'to send forth, cast, shoot'. *heṣas-* is a word of very uncertain meaning. — *hi-* is gen. derived from *ghi-*, but cf. perf. *jighāya*, desider. *jighīṣati*, intens. *jaghīyate*. It is very doubtful, whether Av. *zaēna-* 'arms' (not only 'missiles'), *zaya-* 'implement' are connected with *hi-*. If this root has orig. palatal, I think it is better to compare *gaesum* etc. with the exactly corresponding *γašai*. Regarding  $*aiš$  cf. Geiger § 6,3, and s. v. *maš*.

48. *γōšāk, γōšōē* 'dung of cows'. G. compares Skr. *śakṛt-*, Prs. *sargīn*, Bal. *sayan* (to which may be added Wkh. *sigin*, Orm. *škan*, Par. *sayōn*). — Waz. *γušāya* pl., H. *γušan* 'fresh cow's dung', *γušōka* 'cow's dung used as fuel'. Cf. Prs. dial. *γōšā(i), γōšād, γūš*. — But Psht. *š* cannot, except when palatalized, represent Ir. *s*, nor can the Psht. final be derived from  $-kr-$ ,  $-kn-$  etc. Prob.  $-šāk$  etc. belongs to the root  $*šā(y)-$ , found in Av. *fra-šāimna-* 'stooling', *šāman-* 'faeces' (with  $š < čy?$ ).

333. *γāš* 'tooth'. G. compares Wkh. *γaš* 'mouth', Prs. *gāz* 'thongs, teeth' (v. s. v. *āyzai*). — The first comparison may be corr. — *γāš*, and Orm. K. *gas*, L. *giši* pl.,  $< *gastra-$   $< \text{Av. } gah-$ , Skr. *ghas-* 'to devour, eat', cf. Av. *vastra-* 'mouth', Skr. *damṣṭra-* 'tooth, fang'. —







Many old words denoting parts of the body, such as lip, mouth, tooth, nose, eye have been replaced in Psht. by new, more expressive terms.

*γōšt* 'millet', Orm. K. lw. *γwašt*, v. s. v. *āyašal*.

*γōštəl*, *γwārəm* 'to wish', Lor. *γwōštəl*, AJ. *γuštəl*, Waz. *γwuštəl*. —

Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *gydh-* 'to desire', not prob., *\*γār-* > *γwār-* might be poss., but *γōšt* scarcely < *\*grst-*.

*γaw* 'noise, brawl'. — Poss. genuine, cf. Av. *gav-* 'shouting', not borr. from Prs. *γau*, *γēw* 'clamour, noise'.

50. *γwā* 'cow', G. < Av. *gav-*. — H. *γwā* f., pl. *γwāi*; *γwai* m., pl. *γwayān*, B. *γwā*, *γwayānē*; *γwayā*, *γwayān*, Ga. *γwā*, *γwāgānē*; *γwāya*, *γwāyān*; M. 1 *γā*, *γāyānē*; *γwāyāi*, *γāyī*, Km. *γwā*, *γwā*; ?, *γwāyān*, Khl. *γwā*, *γwā*; *γwē*, ?. — The weak stem is found in *γu-mašā* 'mosquito', *γu-lānja* 'udder', *γu-šāya* 'dung' (cf. Ishk. *γu-dārga* 'id.'), *γu-jal* 'cow-pen', H. *γwojal* (v. s. v. *kəlai*). — In *γo-bal* 'threshing' < *\*gau-pad-* (Darm., CXLV) *γō* < *\*gā*.

*γwara* 'chosen, selected'. — Connexion with Prs. *gōhar* 'gem, essence' etc. not prob.

*γwər* 'fat', *γwərī* 'clarified butter, ghee', Afr. *γərī*, B. *γurī*, Waz. *γōrī*. Darm. compares Skr. *ghṛta-* 'clarified butter'. Uncertain on acc. of the *w*.

*γwarēdal* 'to open, spread, germinate'. — Etym. unknown.

338. *γwaša* 'meat'. Acc. to G. genuine = Prs. *gōšt*. — *š* cannot be derived from *\*št*. Either an ancient lw., cf. Minj., Par., Tajiki *γūš*, or < *\*gauštra-*. Orm. *gāk<sup>a</sup>* also is related to, but not identical with *gōšt*.

49. *γwaž* 'ear', G. < Av. *gaoša-*. — Afr. etc. *γwēg*, Kh., Waz. etc. *γwēž*. — Cf. *dar(γ)waž* 'marks in the ears of cattle', *barywažai* (also *baryōtai*) 'earring', *γwaž(ai)* 'horn of a bow', Waz. *γēžai* 'exterior corner' (*gōša* 'corner' is Prs. lw.). — Kandahari *γwaž* 'noise' (LSI. X, 107) is suspect, prob. we must read *γaž*. But acc. to Justi we still have Ir. *\*gauša-* in the sense of 'noise' in the name *Παθάγωσος* in an inscr. from Olbia.

337. *γyara* 'wild ass'. Acc. to Darm. < Skr. *gāurá-*, cf. Prs. *gōr* 'wild ass'. — Gen. *au* becomes *ē* through 'i-Umlaut'; but perhaps *āu* results in *ya*, *γyara* < *\*gāurī- + ā*? A derivation from *\*garyā-* 'mountain-(ass)' is not prob.

*γōz* m. 'fat of the kidneys'. — Etym. unknown.

*γazēdal* 'to lie down, stretch out'. — Etym. unknown.

335. *γēž* f. 'embrace', *γūzai* 'embrace, bosom'. — G. compares Prs. *āyōš* 'id'. — This is poss., if we derive *γēž*, Afr. *γwyēg*, Waz. *γyež*, < *\*gauši-*. If *gūzai* is related to this word, the root must be Av. *gaoz-* 'to hide, cover' (cf. Skr. *upa-guh-* 'to embrace'), and *\*š* be derived from *z + s*.







## H.

55. *hā*, *hōya* 'egg', G. compares Prs. *xāya* etc. — H, Khl. *agaī*, Afr. *hā*, B. *wōya*, Waz. *yōwya*, with preservation of *-wy-*, < *\*āwyā-* (v. AO. I, 265). — *hagaī* is formed from *hā* < *\*āyā-*. — Cf. Sak. loc. *āhya*, Par. *ēx*, Orm. K *hanwalk*, Kurd. *hilka*, Auromani *hēlā*, Ishk. *akik* etc.
51. *ha-ya* 'he', etc., 'that' (not 'this' as stated by G.), G. < Av. *ha*+*\*ya* (encl. part.) = Gr. *ye*. — But cf. also Skr. *gha*, e. g. RV. *sá ghā* 'he indeed'. — Khair-ul-B. *hyy(h)*: *\*hēya* and *hwy*: *\*hawī*, cf. Par. *hawī* 'this', prob. from the stem *\*hau-*. — Note e. g. Z. *aya*, but *eye*, *oyo*.
53. *\*hēl* 'ford, dam' (*Hēlmand*), G. < Av. *Haētu-mant-*. — The word is not used in Psht. now. — *\*haitu-* is the E. Ir. word, cf. Par. *hī*, Oss. *xēd*, Sar. *yeid* 'bridge'; *\*pṛtu-*, Prs. *pul* 'bridge' is found only in Shgh. *pūd*, Sar. *paug* 'ford', poss. in Oss, *furd* 'sea' (cf. Old Norw. *fjōrðr*).
- hēlai*, *hīlai* 'duck', H., Khl. *ilāi*, B. *ēlāi*, Waz. *ēlai*. — Borr. from Ind, cf. Skr. *hilla-* 'a kind of aquatic bird', Ashk. *salāi* 'duck', Prasun *želai*. Is Minj. *yelke* 'id.' borr. from Ind.?
- halta* 'there', v. s. v. *dālē*.
339. *hum-* 'together with', G. compares Av. *ham-*. — *hum*, *-am*, *-m* 'also'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *ham-* and *ham* 'also' < Av. *hama-*, *hamō-*. *hēr* 'forgotten, unremembered', Khl. *hēr*, H., Z., Pur. 1, *yēr*, K. *ēr*, B. *wēr*, M. *wyēr*, Waz. *vyār* (*wyāra* 'fear'; but Waz. *v-* and *w-* seem to have no separate etymological value). — < *\*a-wairya-*, cf. Zaza *vīrā*, Kurd. (Lolo) *bīr* 'forgotten', Prs. *wēr* 'fool'. Av. *\*vīra-* 'intelligence' (*h-vīra-* 'intelligent'), Prs. *wīr*, *bīr* 'mind, recollection', Gabr. *vīr dārtmūn* 'to remember', *vīr šudmūn* 'to forget'.
- hūrē* 'there', v. s. v. *dālē*.
52. *hask* 'tall, lofty; above', G. < Av. *uskāt* 'above'. — M. 1 *aska ša!* = *pōrta ša!* 'rise!', Km. *ā(sk) šā!* 'rise you!', *aska šwāla* 'she rose'. — (*h*)ask < *\*sk* < *\*uska-* (cf. Soghd. *\*sk*, *\*sk<sup>a</sup>*, Gauth., 52), not from the abl. *uskāt*. Cf. *Ask* 'n. of a village near Demavend'. — *učāt* 'high', Z. *wičāt*, might be derived from *\*usča-šta-*, cf. Av. *usča-* 'above', Wkh. *uč* 'high, above'; but cf. Ind. forms like Lhd. *uccā* 'high, lofty', (no forms with *-t* seem to exist in Ind.). The *u-* also points to borrowing. — When *\*dīga-* 'long' acquired the meaning of 'late' (v. *lārya*), *\*brz-* replaced it in the meaning of 'long' (v. *ūžd*), and was itself in its turn replaced by *\*uska-*.

## J.

58. *j-*, *c-*, *s-* 'of', G. < Av. *hača*. — *jmā* 'my', *jmūž* 'our', *stā* (I never heard *štā*), 'thy', *stāsu* 'your', *cka*, *jaka* 'therefore' (cf. *laka*), *jabla* 'together' (v. *bāl*), Khair-ul-B. *jan-ē* 'from it' (cf. Soghd. *čan* 'from'). —







- jma* etc. is used in N. Psht., e. g. H., Khl., Durr K., Nz. etc., *e mā* etc. in most Ghilzai dialects, in B., partly in Afr. and Kh., *də mā* in Afr., Kh. etc., *mā* alone in B. Vulgar orthog. *zəh mā!* — Cf. Kabuli Pers. *az mā* 'my', Minj. *že men* etc. — With *jəka*, *cka* 'therefore', *jəka če* 'because', cf. Minj. *skau-ki* < \**hača-ka*-. Orig. *jəka če* meant: 'On account of what? Because . . .'. — V. *camlāstəl*.
- jabəl* 'to pound, bruise', Khl. *zabān* 'bruised'. — Etym. unknown.
- jaban*, pl. *jabən* 'ill-bred, brutish; a clown, fool'. — Etym. unknown.
- jbēšəl*, *zbēšəl* 'to suck, imbibe, inhale, draw out', Khl. *zbēxəl* 'to squeeze out'. — Etym. unknown. Orm. lw. *zbuš<sup>y</sup>ēk*.
- jəka* 'therefore', v. *j*-.  
*jal* 'once, at one time'. — Khl. *yau zal*, M. 3 *yau zālē*. — Etym. unknown.
- jəl* 'ignorant'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *a-cetas*- 'imprudent' etc.?
- jam* 'I go', v. s. v. *šwəl*.
- jənē* 'some'. — V. s. v. *cō*.
- jarēdəl* 'to hang, swing', *jwarand* 'hanging'. Etym. unknown.

## J.

(v. also Ž).

60. *jinaī*, *jən*, *jəl* 'young girl', G. < Av. *jaini*- 'woman'. — Rav. *jəl* 'virgin', *jinaī* 'girl not yet arrived at puberty', *jīnakaī*, *jūna(ka)ī* 'young girl', H. *jīnāī*, *jīnekāī*, Khl. *jīnāī*, *jīnakāī*, *jil*, Y. *jīnāī*, Km. *žindā*, Pur. 1 *jilāī*, Waz. *jilkai*, Tārīx-i-Murassa<sup>f</sup> *jil*, pl. *jwnh*. Cf. also *njal* 'a young woman, damsel', Khl. *injəl* 'a beautiful girl', Nz. *injəlāt*, and pl. *ənjūna*? — It is remarkable that in this word we find *j* in nearly all dialects, contrary to the general rule, a circumstance which renders the direct derivation from *jaini*- doubtful. Poss. \**žən* < *jaini*- has been influenced by *jən* < \**čən* < *kainī*-. — The forms with *l* I cannot explain, nor *ənjūna* (but cf. Anaraki, *enju*, *inju* 'wife, woman', Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 422, Natanzi *ēnjū* 'wife', Soghd. *inč* 'woman').

*jandara* v. s. v. *žaranda*.

- jār*- (in *jār-watəl* 'to return', *jar-yastəl* 'to bring back') 'again, back'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**čār*- < \**škār*-? Cf. Tokh. *škār* 'back' (subst.), *škāra* 'back' (adv.)?

## K.

62. *kab* m., 'fish'. G. compares Yd. *k'āp* 'fish', Oss. *k'āf* 'salted fish'. — Pl. gen. *kabān*, but Kh-ul-B. *kabūna*, obl. *kabō*. M. sg. *kabə*. — Cf. also Minj. *kāp*, Wkh. *kūp*, Soghd. *kap*, Sak. *kava*-. — Psht. '*kāp*' (Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 147) does not exist; but Minj. *kāp* is remarkable on account of the unexpected *p*. — Further etym. unknown.







The similarity with some Caucas. words is prob. accidental: Arch. *xabxi*, Lak. *xxhaba*, Var. *xavš*, Aku. *kavš* (Erckert). — V. also Charp. MO. 18,1 sqq.

*kablai* 'fawn'. — Etym. unknown.

*kāy* 'cunning, clever, acute'. — Etym. unknown.

63. *kala* 'once, sometime, ever', G. < Av. *kaða*. — *hēc kala (na)* 'never', cf. Minj. *ǎč kǎlá*, Yd. *hēc kulāh na* 'never', Minj. *kǎlá* 'once'. (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 146).
341. *kǎlai* 'village', Darm. < Av. *kata*- 'house', but acc. to G. borr. from Ar. *qal'ah* 'fort, castle'. — BSL. XXV, 65 I have defended Darm.'s derivation. The Ar. word has a rather divergent meaning, and has later been borr. in the form *qalā*, *kalā* etc. 'castle'. The Afghan villages are often built so as to form more or less one house, with a common wall. — Uncertain. — Cf. also Waz. *kōla* 'family', H. *kālā* 'neighbourhood', Km. *kwālē la* 'home', *pa kwālē kē* 'at home', Km. 1 *de kǎla na* 'from home' etc. — Also Km. *čǎla* 'village lane', Waz. *čōla*, *čēla* 'lane, ward' < \**kātyā*-? *bōrjal* f. 'house, hearth', *yūjal* f., H. *ywōjal* 'cowpen' (Shgh. *ye-čīd*, and Oss. *sk'āt* 'cow-pen' < \**fšukati*-?) < \**kati*-? Cf. Orm. *čīw* pl. *čīai* f. 'house'?
- kulma* 'entrail, gut, bowels'. Gen. pl., Khl., H., Ga. *kulmē* 'guts', M. 2 *lǎrai o kulmē*. — Prob., as proposed by Bell., borr. from Ar. *qulmah* 'sausage, haggis, food stuffed into the intestines of animals', not < \**kuḍmā*, \**kuḍman*- cf. Gr. *κυσός*, Prs. *kus* 'cunnus' (< \**kut-sa*-, not = Skr. *kukṣi*-).
64. *kam*, *kōm* 'which, whoever, what', G. < Av. *ka*- etc. — H., Khl. etc. *kam*, Afr., B. *kum*, Z. also *kūm*, Waz. *kīm*. Gen. used in expressions like: *kum sarai če* 'the man who, any man who'. — Acc. to Barth. (miranM. V, 26) < Av. *kahmi*. But this form would prob. result in Psht. \**čām* (cf. *yām* < *ahmi*). — In other Ir. languages we find Sak. *kāma*- 'who', Yd. *kyum* 'who', Ishk. *kum* 'what', Wkh. *kum jāi* 'where', Zaza *kām* 'anyone'. The Dard forms, Tir. *kāma* 'who', Torw. *kām*, Garwi *kum* etc., can be derived from *katama*-, but Ir. *katāma*- would result in Psht. \**klūm*. — Prob. Darm. (LXXXIV) is right in deriving the Psht. word from *ka*- with a suffix *-ama*-. But Barth.'s explanation may be correct as regards some of the Pamir forms.
74. *kūmai* 'palate'. G. compares Prs. *kām*. — Khl., Sb. *kūmai* 'Adam's apple' (cf. Par. *kām* 'palate', *kamā* 'throat', Oss. *gom*, *kom* 'mouth, throat'). 'Palate' is gen. called *tālū*.
- kūna* 'podex, anus', borr. from Prs. *kūn*? Cf. Lett. *kāuns* 'shame', Goth. *hauns* 'low, humble', Gr. *καυρός* = *καζός*.
65. *kandəl*, *kanəm* 'to dig'. Acc. to G. < Av. *kan*-, or poss. borr. from Prs. *kandan*. — Prob. genuine, note Waz. irregular past indef. *indik. wu-kīnd* < \**kūnd*-, < \**kānt*-. — *kanda* 'ditch' borr. from Prs. *kanda*,







*kand* 'id.' may be genuine. — With *kandai* 'ward, quarter of a town' cf. Sak. *kantha-* 'town', Soghd. *knðh* etc. (v. Charpentier, MO. 18, pp. 1 sqq.).

76. *kōnkai* 'small, diminutive', G. < Av. *kamna-*. — Also *kamkai*, which has been influenced by Prs. *kam*. — *kōn-* < \**kabna-* (cf. Soghd. *kβny*, Christ. *qabnaq*) < \**kmbhna-* (cf. Horn, 193).

*kauntar* 'pigeon', cf. Bal. *kōtar*, 'id.', Lhd. *kaūtar* 'dove-tail', and further Horn 842.

73. *kunzala* 'sesamum'. G. compares Prs. *kunjad*, Bal. *kunčīð*. — Waz. *kunjəl* f. Certainly in all Ir. languages an old lw. from Ind., cf. Skr. *kuñcita-*. Also Sak. *kumjsata-*. — Rav. also *kanzala*, prob. = *kanzala*. *kānai* 'stone', Waz. *kōnai* 'stone (solid, not flat or thin)'. Afr. gen. *tiža*, *kwānai* only in special expressions, e. g. M. 3 *mug sara kwānai kēxwū* 'we made a truce with them': 'piled up stones'. — *kānai* < \**karna-ka-*, cf. Lith. *kálnas* 'collis' etc. — Prob. not < \**kamra-ka-*, cf. Prs. *kamar* 'rock' (v. AO. I, 271). We have no instance of *mr* > *n* in Psht., and *prima facie* this treatment is not prob.

*kīn* 'left (hand)', Waz. also 'sinister, unfavourable'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *kṛṣṇa-* 'black', also 'wicked, evil'? Cf. Torw. *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *supunya-*, *apunya-*. Cf. *spērā* 'grey' > 'unlucky'.

77. *kōn*, *kūn*, f. *kaṇa* 'deaf', G. < Av. *karāna-*. — H. *kuṇ*, AJ. *kūn*, Khl. *kōn*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čōn*.

*kōn*, *kūnai* 'a large species of tick or louse, infesting dogs and cattle'. — B. *kōnyāk*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Ashkun *kōw* 'id.', Kati *kō*.

Waz. *kapra* 'difficult place to cross' < \**kaprtā-*, cf. Av. *par-* 'to cross, come through'? Cf. s. v. *hēl*.

*kāra* 'large, wooden vessel'. — Etym. unknown.

*kōr* 'house, family', *kara* 'in, to the house' < Anc. Prs. *kāra-* 'people, army', cf. Kurd. *kār* 'family' (v. BSL. XXV, 65). — Rav. (JASB. 1864, 136) explains the n. of the district *Panj-kōra* as 'five houses or clans'. Cf. Keltic *Tri-corii*, *Petro-corii* (Schrader's Reallex.<sup>2</sup> II, 607). — Similarly *Panj-šīr* < Av. *šōiðra-*? — *kōrma* 'wife, family' < \**kāra-damā-* orig. 'family-house'? — With Prs. *kārī* 'warrior', Phl. *kārik* (Barth., miranM. III, 8) cf. Shgh. *čār(ik)* 'man, husband'. Horn 55 compares Av. *čarāiti-* 'girl'; but *č* > *c* in Shgh.

343. *kāryə* m. 'crow'. Acc. to G. onomatopoetic like Prs. *karākar*, *kalāy*, Bal. *gurāg* etc. — But the nearest related word, and prob. the source of the Psht. one, is Turk. *qarya*. Cf. *vrōy*. — Orm. *kṛāy* < Waz. *krāya*.

66. *karəl* 'to till, cultivate', *kar* 'ploughing'. G. compares Prs. *kāštan*, *kāram*, Wkh. *kūr*, Sar. *čār-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čērij* 'ploughing'. — < Av. *kar-* 'to make furrows'.

342. *karša* 'line', G. < Av. *karša-*; but he finds the preservation of *r* remarkable. — Waz. *k(w)urša*. — Ir. *rš* would become Psht. *ž*. Prob. *karša* is borr. from a Dard language. Cf. *parša* 'rock'.







70. *kṛəl* 'to do', G. < Av. *kar-*. — Acc. to AJ. inf. *kawul*, pres. *kawum*, aor. *wu-kṛəm* (also *kṛəm*), imperf. *kawuləm*, past. *wu-kṛələm*, perf. *kərai yəm*. *kēdəl* 'to become', pres. *kēžəm*, aor. *wu-šəm*. — The *r* in *kṛəm* prob. belongs to the preterite stem; *r* might represent *rn* (cf. *warai*); but in this verb *rn* seems to have become *n* at an early date in all Ir. dialects. — Darm. (XCV) derives the archaic 2 pl. *kāṇai* from *\*kṛnu-*; but cf. also *āxāṇai* from *āxistəl*. The poetical 3 pl. *kāndi* probably preserves the ancient termination. *kēdəl*, *kawul* are, as G. remarks, secondary formations, the *-w-* is prob. of Ind. origin. But *ž* in *kēžəm* etc. remains unexplained, *ž* can scarcely represent Si. *j* in *kijaṇ*<sup>u</sup> (pass. of *karaṇ*<sup>u</sup>). — But with the Psht. intr. in *-ēdəl*, *-ēžəm*, cf. the Shina intr. and pass. in *-iš-* (fut. stem), *-īd-*, *-ēd-* (preter. stem.).

*kōrma* 'wife, family', v. *kōr*.

*karwasai*, Ga. *karwasai*, B., B. 1, M. *korasai* 'great-grandson'. — Etym. unknown. But cf. *nwasai*.

*kašai* 'mattock'. — < *\*kansṭryā-* cf. Av. *kastra-* 'spade'.

*kašap*, *kašp* 'tortoise'. Acc. to Gauth. (MSL. XX, 5) < Av. *kasyapa-*. — It is, however, very poss. that it is borr. from Prs. *kašaf*. In many dialects this form is not used; Waz. *škautātai* (*-ut-* proves the word to be a compound) < *\*kšaβ-* < *kasyapa-*? Cf. also B. *šamšatai*, M. *šamšātai*.

67. *kašr* 'younger', G. < Av. *kasu-*. — Gen. *kāšar*, H. *kišar*. — *kāš* < Av. compar. *kasyah-*, cf. *mašr*. *r* < *\*-ṛ-*, cf. *-tar-*? — *kašai* 'only son' prob. orig. denotes the 'junior' in opposition to the father. *kašnai* in B. *kašnai gwata* 'little finger'.

72. *kšē* 'in', G. < *\*kašē*, cf. Skr. *kakṣa-* 'armpit', Av. *kaša-* 'shoulder' etc. Si. *khē* is used in a similar sense. — Not only *pa* — *kšē* as asserted by G., cf. e. g. Khl. *wrázō kē*, Nz. *wana kē*, Z. *Kāmā kē* etc. — In most dialects, even in the 'soft' ones, pronounced *kē*, e. g. ordinary Waz. *kē*, but Ms. *kšē*. — Waz. *gžē* (*pa gžē mi wē.ē kasē?* 'why do you look askance at me?') may be the same word, *\*kžē* (< *\*kažē* < *\*kašē*) becoming either *kšē* or *gžē*. Cf. Waz. *gžē* 'that can be used in plough (of bullock)', Orm. K. lw., *gažōi*, < *\*kṛšya-*. — *kaž* 'chin' also < *kaša-*? In the different Indo-Eur. languages the words belonging to this group have acquired the most divergent meanings, cf. e. g. Old Ir. *coss* 'foot', Czech *kosina* 'wing'. Very doubtful. *kšata*, *škata* 'below' < *\*kaša-šta*, also *škēa* 'below'.

*kašai* 'watch-man'. Etymology unknown. — < *\*kaš-ṭra-ka-*, *kaš-tar-*, v. *katal*?

71. *kšəl*, *kāžəm* (not two separate verbs!) 'to draw, pull', G. < *\*kṛš-*, Av. *karš-*. — In northern dialects gen. *xkəl* etc. — *š* in *kšəl* < *\*ršt* (cf. *lēžəl*). *kšul* 'a kiss', *kšulawul* 'to kiss', Khl. *xkulawī*. — Etym. unknown. — *kšulai* 'pretty, handsome' (M. *xk<sup>w</sup>alai* etc., Waz. *kšalai* 1) 'pretty',







2) (interj.) 'well! good!' is gen. taken as a partic. of this verb. But cf. Skr. *kuśala-* 'right, proper, able', *kuśalam te* 'hail to thee!'.  
 Poss. *kšulai* is borrr. from a Dard form, cf. Kati *kšul* 'clever' etc.

*kšē-šōdāl* 'to place', v. s. v. *°šōdāl*.

*kšē-mandāl* 'to shampoo', v. s. v. *°mandāl*.

*kat* 'heap, pile'. — Etym. unknown.

68. *katāl* 'to see', G. < Av. *kas-*. — Pres. stem *kas-* not only Khatak, but also Afr., B., Waz. etc. — *katāl* means 'to look at, regard'. Cf. Shgh. *čes-* 'to see', Soghd. *anxar-kas* 'astrologer', Sak. *kašte* 'appears'. V. *gōrāl*.

75. *kūtāl* 'to cut apiece', G. < Av. *kaoš-* 'to kill', Skr. *kuṣ-* 'to tear' etc. — Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Si. *kuhañ* 'to kill' etc. Cf. also Zeb. *keṭ* 'cut', Ishk. *kut* 'slaughtered'. — Note Torw. etc. *kūth* 'beat' (imper.) with a similar introduction of the preter. stem into the present as in Psht.

78. *kwab* 'hump', G. < Av. *kaofa-* 'hill', cf. Bal. *kōpag* 'shoulder', Wkh. *kap* 'camel's hump'. — Rav. *kūbai*, *kūpai* 'hunch-backed', Khl. *kūbē*, Lor. Synt. *kōbārē*, Khl. *kōb* 'hump', H. *kub*, B. *kēb*. Prob. < Ir. *\*kaupa-*. — Cf. Par. *kōpān*, Pash. lw. *kōpe*. — Ind. words like Panj. *kubb*, Hind. *kub* 'hump', Panj., Lhd. *kubbā* 'hump-backed' have influenced the Psht. forms. — *ngūbai* 'pommel of a saddle' < *\*hankaupaka-*? (*\*nk-* > *ng*, but *\*ng-* > *g-*?).

*kwar* 'wild grape'. — Etym. unknown.

*kwažāl* 'to endeavour, essay'. G. compares Prs. *kōšīdan* 'to labour, endeavour'.

*kūz* 'below, down'. — Cf. Prs. *kūz* 'crooked' < *\*kubza-*, Skr. *kubja-* 'crooked, humpbacked', Gr. *κνφός* 'crooked, bent'? V. s. v. *kōž*. *kōzda*, *kwazda*, *kōždana* 'betrothal', H. *kōjdénma*, AJ. *kōždān*, Khl. *kōjdān*, B. *kōždān* (*kweždā* 'I engage to marry'), B. 2 *kwizdān*, Mando Khel *kwazda*, Waz. *kēždālyē* f. 'betrothed'. — Etym. unknown.

*kaž* 'chin', v. *kšē*.

344. *kōž* 'curved'. Acc. to G. borrr. from Prs. *kūz*, *kūž* 'hump-backed, curved' (*kūž-pušt* 'hump-backed'). — Waz. *kēž*, *kōž*, H., Khl. *kōg*, *kaga*. — As well the vowel, the *ž*, as the irregular flexion render this explanation improbable. Nor can *kōž* be identified with Prs. *kaj* 'crooked, bent', Ishk. *kaž*. — Poss. < *\*kar-ša*, *\*karza-* < Indo-Eur. *\*qer-*, *qel-* (v. Boisacq, s. vv. *ἐγ-κάρσιος*, *κνλλός*), cf. Sar. *čerd*, Wkh. *kard* etc.? Gauth. (Gr. Sogd., 155) interprets Soghd. *kwz* 'hump-backed' as *\*kōž* and compares *kōž*; but this is not possible.

*kōž*, pl. *kāža* 'hyena'. Tomaschek (Centr. as. St. 761) compares Sar. *kauj*, Wkh. *kūk*, *kīk* 'wild dog', Shina *kō* 'jackal, hyena'. — But *kōž* < *\*kāš-* etc. — Orm. K. *krāg* 'hyena', pl. *krācī* (: *\*krājī*) < *\*krāj-* < *\*kārz-*?

*kīždaī* 'tent made of goat's hair'. — Etym. unknown.

*kažāl*, *kažam* 'to dislike'. — Etym. unknown.







## L.

- la*<sup>1</sup> 'with', e. g. *la haya sara* 'together with him' < Av. *haða*. Cf. Yd. *lo* 'with', Turf. Phl. N. *ad.* V. *laka*.
- la*<sup>2</sup> 'from', with *na*, e. g. *la haya na* 'from him', or used alone, e. g. *la tā* 'from thee'. Darm. and G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 215) < Av. *aðā* 'from there'. Uncertain.
- la*<sup>3</sup> 'to' (postpos.) e. g. *haya la* 'to him' (especially in the local sense) < Av. *-da* (encl. postpos.), Gr. *-δε*.
- lā* 'yet, still; surely', < Av. *hadā* 'ever', Skr. *sadā*? But Waz. *lyā*.
103. *lū* m., *lūgai* 'smoke', G. compares Prs. *dūd* etc. — Waz. *ligai*. — *lū-γaran* 'smoked black, smoky'.
352. *lau* 'reaping'. Borr. from Ind., as suspected by G. Cf. Lhd. *lau*. *lōe* 'big'. — Afr., B., Waz. etc. use *stār*. — Etym. unknown.
- lōba* 'play' borr. from Ar. Prs. — But also *luwaba*, Kākaṛī *lwaba* 'dance', with *ō* > *wa* in a recent lw.
- lōč* 'a disease of the eye', *lēčan* 'sore-eyed'. — Etym. unknown.
- lēča* 'upper part of the arm', thus Khl., but M., H., Pur.1, Waz. 'fore-arm' (*lēčai* 'upper-arm'), B. 'arm', Nz. 'elbow'. — < \**dauš-čr*-, cf. Av. *daoš*- 'upper part of the arm'.
98. *līdāl* 'to see'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *dīdan*. — *līdāl* prob. dissim. from \**dīdað*, v. *dōe*. — The present stem is *wīn*, q. v. — Bal *dista* 'seen' (LSI. X, 383) < \**did-ta*; Also Ir. \**dasta*- (Skr. *datta*-) instead of *dāta*- in Lydian inser. *Mitri-dastaš*.
- Waz. *layē* 'rough, hoarse'. — Etym. unknown.
- layar* 'naked, bare', Waz. *layār* 'naked, barren'. — Etym. unknown. — \**nayna*- (with dimiss. Av. *mayna*- > \**bayna*-, Oss. *bāynāy*) might become \**lay(a)n*. *layar* < \**layan* < \**nayna-ra*?
- laka* 'so, as'. Cf. *la*<sup>1</sup> and *jaka* (s.v. *j*-).
89. *lāl*, *lām* 'to give', G. < Av. *dā*-. — Acc. to Bell. *lāl* means 'to utter, pronounce', and is only used in a few expressions like *gawāhī lāl* 'to give evidence', and, acc. to Rav., 'to pronounce, utter, express, give (particularly applied to giving evidence, paying respects etc.)'. The word seems to be rarely used. — Poss. only an enclitic, shortened form of *lawdāl* (q. v.).
- lalmū* 'growing naturally, not irrigated'. — AJ., Waz. *lalma* f. — Cf. Wkh. *lalm*, Sar. *lehmi* 'wild, untamed'. Prob. borr. from some common source.
- lalūn* 'weeding', Waz. *lalīn* 'weeded'. — Etym. unknown.
90. *lām* m. 'tail', G. < Av. *dūma*- (better *duma*-). — Cf. also Soghd. *δwnp* (\**dumb*), Prs. *dum(b)*, Minj. *lām* etc. — *lāmbar* 'fox', H. *lumbārē*, is borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *lūmbar* etc. Pash. *lamba* 'behind' is prob. borr. from an obsolete Psht. form; but *lambaī* 'fox'?
100. *lēmā* m. 'eye-ball', G. < Av. *daēman*-. — M., Khl., Ga. *lēma*.







104. *lūma* 'noose, snare', G. < Skr. *dāman-* 'rope', cf. Prs. *dām* 'net'. — Waz. *līma* 'snare'. V. *laman*.  
*lambal* 'to wash', v. *nūnd*.
350. *lamcai* 'felt'. G. compares Prs. *namad*. — Waz. *lamsai*, Khl. *lamsé*. — Prob. borrh., but from where? — The dissim. *n-m* > *l-m* is common in Psht. — Waz. *namla* 'pad for a horse' may be genuine.
349. *laman* m. 'border, hem'. Acc. to G. borrh. from Prs. *dāman*. — Why not genuine, with shortening of unstressed *ā* (Khl. *lamán*, Nz. *lamūn*)? — *lamán* (cf. *carman*) prob. from an old plur. *\*dāmāni* (or *\*dāmani*? Cf. Brugmann, Grundr. II, 2, 1, 232) 'knots' (the hem of Afghan coats often consists of a series of knots), while *lūma* (q. v.) represents the nom. s. *\*dāmā*, which has been taken as a f. — Waz. *lmōnai*, *lmōrai* 'hem' can scarcely be connected with *\*dāman-*. Cf. *mayzai* 'hem'. Waz. *lmēžal* 'to comb', *lmatai* 'combed' < *\*ni-paš-* < *\*ni-pēk-s-*. Cf. Wkh. *napōsan* (Hjuler *nəbōstə*) 'comb', Oss. *sār-fāsān* (v. AO. I, 274). — V. *šmanj*.
105. *lūna* 'boil, ulcer, abscess', G. < Av. *\*dāna-*, cf. Prs. *dāna* 'corn, boil' (the latter sense quite usual in Kabul). — Waz. *nīnyē* pl. 'pimples', v. *nīnē*. — Waz. *nāna* 'grain' lw. < *dāna*, Waz. also *dōna* 'lump, swelling'.
106. *lūnd* 'wet', v. *nūnd*.  
*lāndai* 'sheep or bullock fattened in the summer to be slaughtered and dried in the winter'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. etc. *dānd* 'bullock' < *dānta-*?  
*linda*, *lindaī*, *lēnda*, *lēndaī* 'bow', *lindaī* 'one of the bones of the lower part of the arm'. — Waz. *linda* 'bow', *lindaī* f. 'fiddle-bow', 'sinew at the back of the knee'. H., Khl., Km. 1, *lindā* 'bow', H. *lindē* m. 'ankle'; *lindaī* f. 'ankle-bone'. — < *\*ḍanḍti-*, cf. Av. *ḍanvan-* < *ḍang-*? Waz. *lōnda*, *launda* 'threads set for weaving, web'. — < *\*ha-tantu + ā*?  
*langa* 'puerperal'. H. *lin-ga*, Km. *nangā* (used about animals). — Etym. unknown.  
*°lanja* (in *yu-lanja*) 'udder'. — H. *°lānz*, Waz. *°lianz* show that the word is a f. stem in *-i-*, e. g. *\*ḍanji-*. — Cf. Av. *ḍang-* 'to draw, span', Jew. Prs. *tanjīdan* 'to drink'. — Semasiologically cf. Norw. *spene* 'teat' < *\*spanan* 'to draw', French *trayon* 'id.' < Lat. *trahere*.
91. *lar* 'lower, below', G. < Av. *adara-*, *adairi*. — Cf. *lānde* 'below' < < *\*adah-* + *antai*, (v. *bānde*). — Roshani *\*ḍēr-* (Survey-map *der-*, Hjuler *ḍīr-*), opposed to *bar-* 'upper' in *Derushon* (Hj. *Ḍīrixōn*): *Barushon* (*Bārixōn*), Hj. *Bārzūt*: *Ḍīrzūt* 'names of villages'.
92. *lara* 'to' (dat. suff.). G. explains *\*rala* as an abl. of Av. *rādah-* 'preparedness, willingness', cf. Old Prs. *rādiy* 'on account of' etc. — Better from *\*rād-* 'ratio, causa', the base of *rādiy* and Prs. *rāi*.
96. *lār* f. 'road', G. < *\*rāl* < Av. *raiḍyā-* (Acc. to Barth. *raiḍya-* n., but *ἀπ. λέγ. raiḍīm*). — Afr., B., Waz. etc. *lyār* etc. (so already Babur,







but Khair-ul-B. *lār*). — Cf. Orm. *rāi* f., Kurd *rī*. — < \**raθī*-, cf. Skr. *rathī*- 'belonging to a chariot' and prob. Av. *raiθī-m*. Cf. *čār* 'work'. — Most E. Ir. dialects use forms of the stem \**pant(an)*- for 'road', and poss. \**raθī*- is a Prs. word which has been borrr. into Psht., Soghd., etc. through the influence of the imperial administration. — Skr. *rathyā*- 'road' is found in early sūtra's, and can scarcely be borrr. from Ir., although it seems strange that this word in the sense of 'road' should already belong to primitive Indo-Ir. *lērai* 'narrow ridge of a mountain', v. *lōr*<sup>2</sup>.

*lārai* 'bowels, entrails', H. *lerē*, Khl. *lōrē*, Ga. *lōrāi*, B. 2 *lāra*, etc. — Phonetically the comparison with Gr. *δορός* 'leather-bag' is admissible; but it is preferable to compare Skr., Av. *udara*- 'belly', Minj. *yiler*. — Wkh. *dūr*, Sar. *daur*, Ishk., Zeb., Shina *dēr* 'belly' must be separated from this word. — *larmūn* 'intestines' (acc. to Khl. used as pl. of *lōrē*), Rav. pl. *larmāna*, Waz. *larmīn*, pl. *larmanīna*, can have nothing to do with *lārai*.

99. *līre* 'far', G. < Av. *dūire*. — H. *lērē*, Khl. *lērē*, M. *lārē*, B. *lārrē*, Bn. *lārī* (acc. to LSI. *hurī*). — The Psht. forms seem to be derived from \**dūryai*. — Waz. (w)*uriyā*?

108. *lōr*<sup>1</sup> m. 'sickle', G. < Skr. *dātra*-. — Cf. also Par. *dēš*, Wkh. *zutr* (Bellew = \**duṭr*); Minj. *lr'ūš*, Yghn. *d'rāt* with the same metathesis as in Kashm. *drōt*<sup>u</sup>.

*lōr*<sup>2</sup> m. 'side, margin, extremity, flank, direction', also *lōrai*, Waz. *lōrai*. Cf. Skr. *dhāra*- 'edge, boundary', *dhārā*- 'margin, edge, rim, blade (of a sword)', Av. *dārā*- 'blade (of a sword)'. — *lērai* 'narrow ridge of a mountain' < \**dārya-ka*-?

107. *lūr* 'daughter', G. < Av. *duydar*-. — Pl. gen. *lūna*, B., Pur., Kand. *lūnē*, Ga. *lūrē*, A. *lūna*. — *lūr* < \**duxθr*-. Obl. pl. *lūnō* < \**duhrnā* < \**duxθrnām*, cf. Skr. *duhitṛṇām*, but Av. *dugədrqm*. — Cf. *tərlə* 'female cousin' < \**du*<sup>t</sup> < \**duxta*, v. *trə*.

*largai* 'wood, piece of firewood, stick'. — Nz., Waz. *largai*, H. *largē*, Khl. *lōrgē*. — Cf. Ishk. *durk* 'wood, a stick' < \**daru*-, Gr. *δόρυ*, Av. *dauru*- etc., Orm. *dyūr*<sup>a</sup>.

97. *lārya* 'delay', adv. 'formerly', G. < Av. *darəya*- 'long (esp. in a temporal sense)', cf. Prs. *dēr* 'late' etc.

93. *lārəl* 'to have, keep, hold', G. < Av. *dar*- 'to hold'. — Prs. *dār*-, but \**dar*- in Wkh. *wa-dūr-am*, Sar. *ḍor-am*, Orm. K. *dranak*, *dar*<sup>a</sup>m.

*lāra* 'mist, fog'. — Etym. unknown.

*lāra* 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

(*lārəl*) 'to go'. — Only aor. *lār šəm* and past *lārəm*. Kand. *wlār* prob. < *wu-lār*, not < \**wi-tarta*- (*ār* cannot represent \**γ*). — Etym. unknown. — V. *tləl*.

*lāram* 'scorpion', *lārama* 'nettlerash, urticaria'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. *lar* 'sting, bite'?







*larmūn* 'intestines'. V. *l̥rai*.

Waz. *laryē* f. 'trembling-fit, shivers'. — Etym. unknown.

94. *las* '10', G. < Av. *dasa-*. — Afr., B. *lās*, Sw., B. 2 *lāsə* (?). — *las* has lost its final vowel, which *pinjə* '5' etc. have retained through the influence of *pinjəlas* '15' etc.
351. *lās* m. 'hand', *lāsta* 'direction', *lāstai*, *lasta* 'handle'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dast*. — Cf. also *lastūnai* 'sleeve'. — It is generally supposed that the words denoting 'hand' in all modern Ir. dialects, as well as in Sak. and Soghd., have been borr. from Prs., ancient or modern (v. Horn 567). And Psht. *l* < *d* is certainly found even in such a comparatively late lw. as Afr. *X(u)lāi* 'God'. But it seems strange that all dialects should have adopted the Prs. form of this word (Ivanov's Shgh. *zus*, Bellew's Sar. *zust* certainly represent \**δus(t)*), and that it should have penetrated into all the isolated Kafir languages also, but not into any of the neighbouring Ind. dialects, where \**ēh* becomes *h* (v. Report, 54). — Prob. *z* — *s* have been dissimilated into *d* (δ) — *z*. Cf. Psht. *taštān* < *caštān* (q. v.), Waz. *dīš* 'rough' < *ziž* (q. v.), *tšəl* < *cšəl*. Mando Khel *duzār*, Orm. *dōjār* 'maize' < \**jōjār* < *jōwār*. In other Ir. languages we find e.g. Phl. *tasum* 'fourth' < \**čas-* < \**čaθr-*, *tīs* 'what' < *čis* (v. Tedesco, MO. XV, 209), Mamāssani *bāndiškē* 'sparrow', cf. Prs. *gunjīšk*, Kurd. *tāšt* 'forenoon' < *čāšt*, and poss. Par. *tečh* 'eye' < *čašm* (cf. *pōč* 'wool' < *pašm*). In Kafir we find Waig. *duštō*, Ashk. *dešte* 'elder', Kati *ješt*. Prob. also Kati *dīc*, Pras. (LSI.) *luzukh* 'tongue' (v. Report, 54) < \**dizu-* < \**ēiēhu-*. — Cf. Slav. *gōsī* 'goose', \**gvězda*, *dzvězda* 'star' etc. (Meillet, Le Slave Commun, 24). Prs. influence may have contributed to the complete victory of the dissimilatory tendency in this case.
95. *lašā* 'sting, spike or beard of wheat'. Bellew and G. compare Prs. *nēš*. — Waz. *lēša*, H. *leša*, B. *lēšā*, Khl. *lašā*. H. also *lešē* 'eyelashes'. — Regarding the vowel and *š* cf. s. v. *maš*. — But cf. Kashm. *l<sup>a</sup>š*, *liš* 'small bit, tiny spike, a little sharp point, spiculum'. *lašā* borr. from Ind.?
- lōšai* 'vessel, pot, pan', Waz. *lōšai*, Khl. pl. *lūxī*. — Etym. unknown. < \**dāxštra-*, Av. *dag-* 'to burn'?
- lašta* 'rod, stick, wand', *laštai* 'brook, spring, small stream'. Waz. *lašta* 'thin stick', *laštai* 'branch of a water-course', H. *lāxta* 'stick', Khl. *laxta*, Nz. *lāxta*, Km. *laxtai* 'brook'. — Borr. from a Dard word corresponding to Panj. *latthī* 'stick' < Skr. *yaṣṭi-*. Bloch (Langue Mar. 397) compares Gypsy *laxti* 'a kick' with this group. (But cf. Ar., Prs. *lakd* 'a kick'?). Waz. *lašta* is used also in the sense of '(slender) figure', cf. Nz. *injəlāi lāxta wa* 'the girl was like a wand'. This use of the word can scarcely have anything to do with Kashm. *lath* 'a slender woman'. — *laštai*, Waz. *lašta*, Mando Khel







*laštai*, H. *laxtē* 'earring', cf. Pash. Laurovan *lālṭi* (< \**laštī*). Skr. *yaṣṭi* also means 'a string (of pearls), a kind of pearl neck-lace'.

101. *lēwə* 'wolf', G. < Av. *daēva-* 'demon'. — Waz. *lēwə* m., *lēwyē* f. — Better < Av. *daēvya-* 'daevic', with *-ə* < *-yah*. In the Chachchhi dialect (acc. to LSI. X, 53) this word denotes another demoniacal animal, the swine, which the Ormuris call *nālat* 'curse'. Cf. *šarmaš*. Pash. Alingar *dēu* 'wolf', Waig. *dēkār* poss. under Ir. influence. — Acc. to G. *lēwanai* 'mad' is borr. from Prs. *dēwāna*. — Not prob., cf. Ishk. *lēv*, Wkh. *līw*, Sar. *ḍīw* 'mad'.

*lwēdəl*, *lwēžəm* 'to fall'. — Afr. *lwēdəl*, Nz. *ulēdəl*, H. *úlēgī*. — Etym. unknown. — Derived from 3 sg. \**lwa* < \**nī-patati*? (cf. *camlāstəl*). But why *lw*-?

353. *lawdəl*, *lawəm* 'to pronounce, utter'. G. compares Prs. *lābīdan* to boast, brag', Shgh. *low-* (I heard *lūv-*, *lōb-*), Sar. *lew-* 'to speak', Skr. *rap-*, *lap-* 'to talk, chatter' etc. — It is not prob. that *lawdəl* is borr. from Lhd. *lauwan* 'to chatter'. *law-* might represent Av. *dav-* 'to speak' (cf. Kurd *dū* 'answer'); but, in spite of the *l*, which cannot be the genuine Psht. representation of ancient *r*, *l*, G.'s comparison is prob. correct. It may be that *lawdəl* is a *lw*. Cf. also Yazgh. *laf-*. — Psht. *lawəm* points to a root in *-b*, *-f* (cf. Prs. *lāwīdan*, *lāf<sup>o</sup>*, *lāb<sup>o</sup>*), not in *-p* as in Skr. (Cf. Skr. *vap-*, Av. \**vaf-* 'to weave'). Hübschmann (ad 952) identifies *lawdəl* with *ləl* (q. v.). It may be, however, that two originally separate verbs have been confused in Psht. — Gypsy *lav* 'word', which Pott derives from Skr. *lap-*, acc. to Bloch (JGLS. V, 140) is borr. from Ar. Prs. *lafz*; but it seems more prob. that it is in some way connected with the words mentioned here.

*lwēganda* 'temples'. — Etym. unknown.

*lawayūna* 'milk-pail'. V. s. v. *lwašəl*.

*lwayza* 'cow in milk'. V. s. v. *lwašəl*.

*lwīna* 'net, snare'. — Etym. unknown.

102. *lēwar-* 'husband's brother'. G. compares Skr. *devar-* 'id.' etc. — H. pl. *lēwārān*, Ga., M., Sb. *lēwrūna*. — Cf. also Kabuli Prs. (*h*)*ēwar*, which, in spite of the missing *d-*, must be connected with *lēwar*. — Oss. *tiv* (v. Müller-Inz, Altital. Wb. s. v. *daiueros*) can scarcely be connected with these words.

*lwar* 'high, lofty'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**ud-byta-*, cf. Skr. *ud-bhar-* 'to raise, elevate', if *ud-* can be an Ir. form. V. *lwastəl*<sup>2</sup>.

*lwār* 'coarse, thick, rough'. — Etym. unknown.

*lawar* m. 'wooden pestle, club'. — Prob. borr. from Ind.; but I can only find H. *loṛhā* 'pestle', cf. Pashai *lauri* 'stick', Nawar Gyp. *lauri*, Bal. *lawar*.

*lwarēdəl*, *lwuštəl* 'to become disjoined, riven, cleft', *nwarēdəl* to become stripped, pared'. — < \**ni-bard-*, cf. Skr. *bardh-*, *vardh-* 'to cut off'?







*lwastəl*<sup>1</sup>, *lwaləm* 'to read'. — AJ. *lustəl*, *lwaləm*, H. *lustəl*, *lwāləm*, Khl. *lustəl*, *nwālama*, Kh. 2 s. *lwēle*, Waz. *lwastəl*, *lwustəl*, *lwēlā*, Khair-ul-B. *lwst*, *lwly*, Orm. K. lw. *nwalaw<sup>y</sup>ēk* 'to cause to read'. — AO. I, 275 I have derived this verb from \**ni-baud-*, cf. Skr. *ni-bodh-* 'to learn, understand, listen to'. — Afr., B. use *wāyəl*.

*lwastəl*<sup>2</sup>, (*lawastəl*), *lwanəm* 'to scatter, disperse, strew', Waz. *lwāstəl*, *lwanā* 'to winnow', B. *alwūstəl*, *alwānā*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *ban<sup>y</sup>ēk* 'to throw down, fling' (Orm. L. *banīm* 'I throw down', but also 'I bind'), Wkh. *būng*, *būnam* 'to throw (away), to winnow'. — Psht. *lw-* and Orm., Wkh. *b-* can be derived from *-db-*, *-dw-* (cf. e. g. Orm. K. *bī* 'other', Wkh. *būi* '2'). The Psht. forms point to a root ending in dental: \**ud-bas-ta-*, \**ud-bad-na-*. — Ir. has generalized the use of *uz-*, *us-* (Old Prs. *ud-* = Av. *uz*, or directly < *ud*); but the retention of *ud-*, *ut-* in some dialects is quite conceivable. Cf. *lwar*. Sak. has *uz-* in *uys-vān-* 'to scatter'. — Regarding the sense cf. Skr. (Kālidāsa) *udbandha-* 'unbound, loosened'. Semasiologically the development \**ud-band-* 'untie, loosen' > 'scatter' is possible. — Darm. XCV compares Ved. *dudh-* 'to hurt', which, however, has no nasal present, and a very divergent meaning.

109. *lwašəl* (not *lwašəl!*), *lwašəm* 'to milk'. G. compares Prs. *dōšīdan* etc. — H. *lēšəm*, B. *lešēli da*, *alwēšē*, M. *l<sup>a</sup>wēšəm*, Khl. *lwāšəma*, Waz. *lwēšəl*. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b.) *š* remains after *u*; but he gives no examples, and in *səžai* 'lung', *məža* 'rat' etc. we find *ž*. Also \**(au)xš* becomes *ž*, cf. *kwažəl* (q. v.), Phl. *kōxšihēt* (Barth., MiranM. III, 32). — The *š*, and also the vowel in H. *lēšəm* point to \**dauxšya-*, cf. Skr. fut. *dhokṣyati*. Also Orm. K. *dūs<sup>y</sup>ēk*, *dūs<sup>a</sup>m*, L. *dūšim* ought to be explained in this way, as unpalatalized *-xš-* becomes Orm. *š* (e. g. *m<sup>a</sup>šī* 'fly', *bašī* 'gives'). — The \**č* in Wkh. *ḍīc-*, Par. *dūč-*, W. Oss. *docun*, etc. is strange. — Cf. from the same root *lwayza* 'cow in milk' < \**dauga-zā-*, cf. Skr. *dohaja-* 'produced by milking'. — *lawayūna* 'milk-pail' may be derived from \**daugānā-*, cf. Hi. *dohanī-* 'id.', W. Oss. *docān*; but more prob. < \**γwalūna* < \**gaudānā-*, cf. Av. *gaodana-* 'id.', Bal. *gōdān* 'udder'.

*lwūštəl* 'to become disjoined'. V. *lwarēdəl*.

110. *lwaža* 'hunger'. G. compares *wəžai* 'hungry'. — Khl., Afr. *lwəga*, Bn. *lwuža* (LSI.: Kand. *lōža*, Chhachhi *walža*). — The *l-* renders the comparison with *wəžai* (q. v.) improbable (Rav. *lwāra* = *wāra* 'all' is at any rate not in gen. use, and *(l)gādī* 'cart' is found in Waz. only). — *l-* might represent \**ati-*, cf. Arm. *atak*, Phl. *attūk* 'potent' < \**ati-tā/uwaka-* (Barth., MiranM. III, 15). But more prob. *lwaža* is derived, with the metathesis common in Psht., < \**lōža* < \**šaudā-*, cf. Av. *šud-*, Bal. *šud*, Skr. *kṣudh-(ā-)*. — Soghd. *δβz'*, Yghn. *diwaz* 'hungry' agree neither as regards the initial group, nor as regards the *z*, and are adj., not nouns.







*lwēžand* 'sponger, parasite'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. connected with *lwaža* or < Av. *θwaxš-* 'to be eager, anxious, keen'.  
*ləž* 'little', *ləškī* 'very little'. — Cf. Orm. K. *duški* 'a little', Orm. L. *dākh* (Leech, = \**dūš*). — Cf. Av. *duš-*, cf. Skr. *dūṣya-* 'vile, bad'?  
*lēžal*, *lēžam* 'to send, dispatch' (Bell., Lor., AJ., Waz.), *lēždal*, *lēžam* (Rav.), *lēždī* 'sends' (Khair-ul-B.). — *lēždal*, *lēždī* 'to march, set out' (Rav., Bell.), Rav. also *lēžal*. — *lēžal* 'to load' (Rav., Khiz.), *lēždal* (Bell., Lor., Khiz.), *lēždawul* (Bell., AJ., Khiz.), *lēždai* 'of burden' (Waz.). — I heard H., Khl., Y., Nz. *lēgəl*, *lēgam* 'to send', Afr. *lagəl*, *lagam*, H. *lēgawul*, *lēgdawom* 'to load'. — Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 58) compares Orm. *daž'ēk* 'to load', Av. *darəz-* 'to fasten', Sar. *derz-* 'to load'. — Cf. also Par. *derz-* 'to take on one's back', Wkh. *dežan*, *dərzam*, *dezdəm* 'to take' (Hjuler), Sak. *dārysde* 'keeps', *dalsā* 'put together', *dālysa-* 'a raft'. — *darəz-* in the sense of 'loading' is E.Ir., cf. Prs. *darz* 'seam' etc. (Horn 549). — With the further semasiological development cf. Lhd. *laḏaṇ*, Bal. *laḏag* 'to load, start, depart'. — *lēš* < \**dṛšta-* with *š* < \**ršt* (through \**šḍr*?) as in *mušəl*, *āšəl* (v. *āyažəl*), *tšəl*, *kšəl*, *prē-šōdəl*. Why not *št*, as in *puštēdəl* etc., remains unexplained. — *lēžd-* < *dṛz-* (Afr. *lag-* < \**darəz-*, *lēž-* prob. a compromise form) as in *ūžd*, *prē-ždəm*, *ždan*, Waz. *wēžd* (v. s.v. *wraž*). This segmentation seems to have taken place only in the group \**rz*, *rz* through a kind of differentiation. (\**rž* > *ž*<sup>d</sup>, not *ž* on account of the consciousness of having to do with two phonemes?). — It is not prob. that *lēžd-* goes back to Indo-Ir. *dṛdha-*, cf. Wkh. *dōžd* 'fastened', Skr. *dṛdha-*, but Av. *dərəšta-*. — *blēždəl* 'to swaddle' < \**upa-darəz-*.

## M.

*ma* 'particle of prohibition', < Av. *mā*. — Used with the imper., with the subjunct. only in fixed formulas like *stərai ma šē!* 'don't be tired'. — Not used with the 3rd pers.: *tlō ta ma prēžda* = *haya de na lār šī* 'don't let him go'.

122. *mā* 'me, by me', etc. (obl. of *za*, q. v.), G. < Av. *mām*, *mā*. — *mē* 'pron. encl. 1 sg.', G. < Av. *mē* etc. — Note B. *mā* = *mē*.

B.2 *mai* 'unhusked rice', H. *maē* 'a kind of cereal'. Of Ind. origin? Cf. Waig. *šali-mā* 'rice', Kati *mā*, Ashk. *mā*.

130. *mū* 'pron. encl. 1 and 2 pl.', Acc. to G. either < Av. *ahmākam*, *yūšmākam*, encl. *ahmā*, *xšmā*, with differentiation of the vowel in order to avoid collision with *mā*, or from a form corresponding to Skr. *asmān*, *yuṣmān*. — Rav., Bell. distinguish between 1. pl. *mū*, (*muh*) and 2. *mō*, (*mah*), and Lor. between *um* and *mū* (?). Darm. gives *mū*, *um*, Trumpp *mū*, *mah*, (*v*)*um* and AJ. *mō* for both







persons. The forms are not found in Waz. — 2 *mū* is rare, I only heard B. *mu* (= *e tāsu*). 1 *mū* in H., B., M. 2 *mu* (M. 2 also *mō*), in Khl., Km. -*am*, in Nz. -*am*, in M. 3 -*m*. — \**ahmān* would have lost its -*n* before *ā* had become *ū*. Prob. \**mō* < *ahmā* has been influenced by *mūš*, while *mō* < *xšmā* remained. — (ə)*m* may be due to a contamination of \*-*n* < \**nah* and *mū*.

111. *mač* 'fly', *mačai* 'bee', G. < Av. *maxši-*. — B. 2, Ga., H. *mač*, *mačai*, (also *meč* 'bee'), M. *mač*, *máčā*, Waz. *máč*, *máčai*, B. *mačkai*, Khl. *mučai* 'bee'. — We have no other instance of Psht. *č* < \**šk* < *xš* (v. G. § 13, 2), the metathesis in *riča* < \**rikšā-* is primitive Ir. — *mač*, *mačai* are prob. Ind. lw.s, cf. Kashm. *machī* 'fly', Pash. (Waig.) *mečik* 'mosquito', Pash. (Darra-i-Nur) *mēček* 'bee' etc. — *māšai* 'mosquito', M. *myāsā*, Waz. *myāsai* (Orm. K. lw. *myāsī*), B. *mušai*, B. 2 *myāsa*, (cf. H. *maš*) < \**māsyā-ka-*, with palatalization in different ways. Cf. Skr. *maśaka-* 'mosquito', Waig. *mušok*, *māša* 'fly', Pash. (Özbin) *mōš*. — Phl. *makas* 'fly' < \**masaka-*, with metathesis. — Orm. K. *m<sup>a</sup>ši-* 'fly' < Av. *maxši-*. — The derivation of *mač* < \**muški-*, cf. Lat. *musca*, is phonetically admissible, but not prob. *mača* 'a kiss'. — Borr. from Prs. *māč*.

*mačōyna* 'a sling', also *mačlōyza*. — Waz. *mačōyna*, H. *mačōyna* 'sling for killing birds etc'. — Seems to contain *ōyna*, cf. Av. *ōyna-*, Skr. *ōghna-*; but the first part of the compound remains unexplained. *myāna* 'the groin, inside of thigh'. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'hole, pit'. — *muyār*, *muyāk* 'cavern, pit' are borr. from Prs. *mayāk* (with *u* also Kurd. *muyāy* 'low lying place').

*mayzai* 'hem, border'. — Cf. Lith. *māzgas* 'knot', *mezgū*, *mėgzti* 'to knit', Old Norw. *mōskvi* 'mesh, stitch', etc. — Cf. s. v. *laman*.

123. *māyzə* m. 'marrow, kernel', G. < Av. *mazga-*. — Waz. *mayz* 'brain, kernel' (borr. from Prs.?), *mayzai* 'neck', *mōyzə* 'marrow', H., Khl. *māyzə*, B. *mazyə* 'brain, marrow'.

128. *mlā* f., 'waist', G. < Av. *maidya-*. — B., B. 2 *malya*; Waz. *wōlmastanai*, Bn. *wal-mastanai* < \**mal-wast-* 'belt, kamarband', *Malmund* 'n. of a place', cf. Prs. *Maiwand?* — Cf. also Minj. *mālā*. — *myanj*, Kand. *myānj*, Bn. *mianz* (LSI.), Waz. and all dialects which I heard, *manj* 'middle' is certainly not borr. from Prs. *miyān* (G. and Horn 1004), but from Ind., cf. Pash. *manj* 'middle', Lhd. *manjh* 'the lower part of the body from the waist', Panj. *māj* 'in the middle', Si. *mājhi* 'among' (= Psht. *pa manj*).

*mal* 'companion', also *mal-gərai*, *mar-gərai*. — < \**ham-adwa-*, cf. Skr. *sam-adhva-* 'travelling on the same road', Prs. *ham-rāh-*, Orm. pl. *īmbā-ī* 'friends' (< \**ham-padya-*). — Prob. accidental similarity with Bal. *ambal* 'lover, mistress, comrade', Oss. *āmbal* 'comrade', and with Gypsy *amal*, *mal* 'comrade' < Prs. *hamāl*.

*mōlai* 'pestle', v. s. v. (*kšē-*)*mandəl*.







- malōb* 'blood and water mixed'. — Poss. < Av. \**mat-āpa-* 'combined with water' (sc. blood), cf. e. g. Av. *maṭ-gūṭa-* 'mixed with dirt', *maṭ-raṭa-* 'possessing a chariot' etc.
124. *mālga* 'salt', G. compares Prs. *namak*, Minj. *namalya* etc. — In *bal-manga* 'saltless', Waz. *bēlmang* 'tasteless' < \**bē-nmālga-* the *n-* is still retained. Why *mālga*, but *nmūnj*?
126. *mēlmə* 'guest'. G. compares Prs. *mihmān* 'guest' and Av. *maēθman-* = Skr. *mithuna-*. — The Av. word is uncertain. — Waz. *wulma*, *wōlma*, H. *melma*, pl. *melmānə*, Khl., Nz., Ch. *mēlma*. — *mēlmastyā*, Waz. *wulmastia*, Afr. (LSI.) *wulmastyā* 'hospitality' < \**maiθ-mas-tāti-* from a stem in *-mant-*. — Cf. also Yazgh. *miθmā'n*.
- mlūna* 'bridle'. — H. \**mlūna*, Waz. *wlūna-*. — < Av. \**aiwiḍāna-*, Sar. *viḍān*, Yd. *avlān* etc. — But with Shgh. *viḍūn* 'ceiling' cf. Phl. Psalter *wḍ'n* 'tent' (Andreas, NGGW. 1916, 6, v. also Lagarde, Prs. Stud. 71). — *wl-* > *ml-* through the influence of *-n-*.
- Waz. *mēlawā* 'vine, grape' < \**mādawyā-* (v. AO. I, 272)? Very uncertain.
- malax*, Bell. *mlax* 'locust'. — H. *malax*, Khl. *múlax*, B. *milxai*, M. *malxai*, Waz. *mālxai*, Orm. lw. *milxai* (but *mēx* genuine). — Prob. genuine, < Av. *madaxa-*, and not borrr. from Prs. *malax*, which is in its turn borrr. from a dial. with *l* < *d*.
113. *manai* 'autumn', G. < Av. *hamina-* 'summer'. — H. *mēnē*, Khl., Kh., AJ., Waz. etc. *ménai*, etc. with *ə* < *i*, but B., Afr., Ghilz. etc. *mānai*. — Cf. especially Sar. *menj* 'autumn', < \**haminaka-*.
355. *mēna* 'habitation, house'. Acc. to G. borrr. from Prs. *mēhan* < Av. \**maēθn-*, *maēθana-*. — If it were genuine, he would expect *θ* to be preserved in the form of *l*, as in *mēlmə*. — The development of \**θm* > \**δm* > *lm* is not incompatible with that of \**θn* > \**hn* > *n* (cf. *spīn*, *bən*), but \**maiθn-* would result in \**mīn-*, not *mēn-*. Still *mēna* needs not be borrr., but may be derived from Av. *nmānya-* 'belonging to the house'. Cf. *mēрман(a)* 'lady, mistress, princess' < \**mēnman* < \**mēnban* < \**nmāniya-paθnī-* = Av. *nmānō-paθnī-*, cf. Soghd. *δβ'npnwh*, Prs. *bānbišn* 'princess' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64). — \**mēnban* was assim. to \**mēnman* (cf. Waz. *mārmōn* 'kind' < *mēr-bān* < Prs. *mihrbān*), and further differentiated into *mēрман* (Cf. Lat. *germen* < *genmen*, Jaunsari *jaram* 'birth' < *janm*, Sak. *armūv-* < *anumoda-*). We should expect *l* < *n*; but \**mēلمان(a)* would have collided with *mēلمانa* f. of *mēlmə*. — Waz. has dissimilated the word further into *wāрман* 'wife, mistress of the house'.
- mīna* 'love', *mayan*, pl. *mayən* 'in love, a lover'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'pleasure, bliss', *mayah-* 'coition' etc.?
- mūndəl*, *mūməm* 'to find'. G. (s. v. *nwarai* 153) mentions Darm.'s derivation < \**nwūndəl* < Av. *vaēd-*, *vindaiti*, but objects to it on account of the *m* in *mūməm*. — Waz. *mūndəl*, H. gen. compounded with *biyā*, also Khair-ul-B. *mūmī*, *biyāmund*. H., Khl. often with *t*: H. *biyā-mut*,







*biyā-muta*, *°mu'ta*, Khl. *munta*, *munda*, Swat *mūntalai* (LSI.). — *mūm-*, *mūnd-* < *\*ham-am-*, cf. Skr. *sam-am-* 'to ask eagerly, to win over', Lat. *emo* (v. Walde s. v.).

Waz. (*kṣē-*)*mandəl* 'to shampoo, knead'. — Cf. Wkh. *mandak*, Sar. *war-māndao* 'to shampoo', Par. *menth-* 'to rub' (NB. *th*), Oss. *z-mānt'in* 'to stir, mix', Av. *mant-* 'to stir round, agitate', Skr. *manth-*. — The specialized sense renders it prob. that the Psht. and Pamir words have been influenced by Ind., cf. Si. *manan* 'to shampoo', but *mathan* 'to churn', Lhd. *mandhan* 'to knead' etc. In mod. Ind. *manth-* and *mard-* have been largely mixed up. — Sar. *māṭ* 'stick' may belong to this root; but Psht. *mōlai* 'pestle' is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *mōlhā*. — Bal. *maḍay* 'to churn' is prob. borr. from Si. *manj* 'middle', v. s. v. *mlā*.

*mangār*, *mangōr*, *mangarai* 'a kind of viper, very venomous'. — Waz. *mangār*, M. *māngōr*, B. *mangōr*, Ga. *mangarāi*. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Bal. (lw.) *māngar* 'crocodile', Si. *māgar-mach*, *māgar-mach* 'alligator, whale' < Skr. *makara-* 'a kind of sea-monster'.

114. *manəl* 'to obey, believe' etc., G. < Av. *man-* 'to stay, wait'. — But already Darm. XCIII has observed that the word is borr. from Ind. Cf. Lhd. *manan* 'to obey, believe' etc. Borr. also in Bal. *mannay*, Orm. K. *manyēk* 'id.'

*maṇa* 'apple'. — B., M., Waz. *māṇa*. — Cf. *maṇayūne* pl. 'the bitter apple, colocynth', ('apple-like' cf. *γūna?*); *māṇū* m. 'a fruit like sloe'. — < *\*marnā-*?, cf. Wkh. *mūr*, Shgh. *mūn*, Sar. *mān*, Ishk. *mīnd*, Minj. *amīngā*, Yd. *amunoh*, Shina 'phala-manra', (? Tomaschek), *māni* 'Adam's apple'. — Par. *āmar*, Orm. K. *miliz*, L. *mlīč* can scarcely go back to a form with *rn*, cf. Prs. *mul* 'wild pear' (< *\*rd?*). — Prob. this word has wandered widely, and has undergone irregular changes. — Tomaschek (Centr. as St., 791) mentions Finn. *omena*, Liv. *umār* etc.

*mūnai* 'a plug made of rags for stopping the hole of a water tank'. — Etym. unknown. — < *\*ham-arna-ka-*, Av. *ar-* 'to fix'?

*°mra*, in *cō-mra* 'how much', *dō-mra* 'so much' v. *šmērəl*.

*marāi* 'a charm'. Cf. Av. *maḍra-* 'sacred verse', etc., Phl. Turf. *maḥr* 'hymn', Soghd. *m'r'kr'k* 'sorcerer', Sak. *maṇdra-* 'mantra', Wkh. *mutr* 'incantation'. — Waz. *mantar* 'charm, verse of Kuran' is borr. from Ind.

*marāi* 'windpipe, gullet'. — H., Khl. *marāi* 'throat', M. *marā*, B. *marāi*, Orm. K. lw. *marīyā*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Khetrani *markā* 'neck'?

132. *mōr* 'mother', G. < Av. *māḍr-*. — Pl. H., M., B., AJ. *maindē* etc., Ga. *myāndē*, Waz. *māndyē*, A. *mandē*. Cf. *xōr* 'sister': H., M. 1, B., AJ., Naz., Z., Khl. *xwaindē* etc., Ga. *xwyāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*; *nḡōr* 'daughter-in-law': *nḡaindē* etc.; *ndrōr* 'husband's sister': H. *endrāndē*, M. *andraindē*, B. *nandraindē*, but Ga. *undrōryāne*, AJ. *ndrōryānē*; *trōr*







'aunt': M., B. *trainde*, Waz. *trāndyē*, but H. *trōrē*, Ga. *trōryāne*, AJ. *trōryānē*. — The explanation of the plurals in *-aindē* must start from *mōr*. — We know that a nasalization has taken place in Psht. at an early date after *m-*, (v. s.v. *mūž* and *nmūnj*). Cf. also more recent cases like Waz. *maindōn*, B. *maindān* 'plain' < *maidān*, Waz. *ummēnd* 'hope' < *umēd* (also in Par. and Pash.), Waz., Bn. *mīnda* 'time, respite' < *muda*, Waz. (y) *imbōrak* 'auspicious' < \**mīmbōrak* < *mubārak* (Khow. *bumbarak*), H. *mandrasa* 'school' < *madrasa*, H. *māṅgak*, B. *mēṅgak* 'rat' < *mažak*, H. *mēṅgē*, B. *mēṅgai* 'ant' < *mēžai*, H. *māṅgām* 'I rub' < *mažām*, Bn. *mangar* 'but if' < *magar*, Ga. *manzarāi* 'tiger' < *mzarai*, Km. *manžəlas* 'assembly' < *majlis*, B. *mā* 'me' < *me*, *māndīna* (Orm. *myāndēnī*) 'mare' < *mādīna*, *mangar* 'the month Māgh' < Lhd. *magghar*. Cf., in neighbouring languages, Orm. L. *mangas* 'fly' < *magas*, Par. *mindut* 'apricot': Orm. *matat*, Pash. *nandī* 'river' < *nadī* etc. — Acc. to this tendency the n. sg. \**mātā* would become \**māntā*, to which was formed a secondary, regular plural \**māntayah* on the pattern of the stems in *-ā*. (Cf. Sāmn. nom. sg. *māy*, pl. *māyun*, obl. sg. *mār*, pl. *mārūn*). — I suppose, with G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 214), and Barth. (miranM. V, 11), that the Psht. n. pl. f. in *-ē* is derived from *-yah*, or better *-ayah*, not from *-āh*, as proposed by Tedesco (Zll. IV, 129). This form originated in stems in *-i-* (cf. *jānē* < Av. *janayō* etc.) — From \**māntayah* the different Psh. plural forms can easily be explained. We know that the palatalization often works in divergent ways in the Psht. dialects (cf. *māšai* s.v. *mač*). — At a later stage n. sg. \**māntā* was replaced by the obl. \**māḍrah* > *mōr*. This development was favoured by the diversity of the forms which would have arisen through a regular, phonetic development of the old case-forms of *mātar-*. — Finally this way of forming the pl. encroached upon the other words denoting female relationship and ending in *-ōr*, conquering *xōr* and *nžōr* completely, to a less extent *ndrōr* and *trōr*, and leaving *yōr*, pl. *yūṇē* 'husband's brother's wife' under the influence of *lūr* 'daughter'. Why all these words did not adopt the same pl., I do not know, nor can I see the phonetic reason of the difference between e. g. H. *endrāndē*, but *engwāndē* (= *nžaindē*), *māndē* (= *maindē*).

127. *maira*, *mara* 'stepmother', G. < \*Av. *mādryā*. — Khl. *mēra*, H. *mēra mōr*. — But why *wrēra* 'niece' (q. v.)? — Cf. *mēranai* 'belonging to the same mother' (not Lexx.), Khl. *zāmā mēranē rōr* 'my uterine brother'.

*maira* 'desert, waste, steppe'. — H. *mē'rā*, Khl. *mē'rá*, Km. *mairā*. — Borr. from Lhd. *mērā* 'high lying, sandy soil', Panj. *mairā* 'high land, jungle'. Not genuine and related to Skr. *maryā* 'limit, boundary' etc.







*mārīj* f. 'ray of light'. Borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *marīci*- 'id'. But, as this word is only found as tatsama in modern Ind. languages, *mārīj* is prob. a comparatively ancient lw.

115. *maryə*, pl. *mārya* 'bird' (Bell.), G. < Av. *mərəya*-. — Rav. *murya* m. 'bird', *muryaī* 'sparrow', Darm. *mārya* f., Lor. *muryai* 'bird', Khiz. *māryə* m. 'bird', *maryai* f., Waz. *marya* f. 'bird', *maryə*, *murya* m. 'large bird', *maryai* f. 'small bird'. — H. *māryə*, *maryān* 'bird', *maryai* f. 'sparrow', Nz. *məryə* 'bird', *məryai* f. 'sparrow', M. 2 *məryai* m. 'bird'. — The forms with *u* have prob. been influenced by Prs.

*marya* 'a kind of grass given to horses'. — On acc. of the gender prob. genuine, < Av. *marəyā*-, meadow, and not borr. from Prs. *mary* 'grass, used as fodder'.

*məryai* 'temple, front'. — Not Rav., Bell. Only M. 3: *yau sarai pə məryai bānde wu lagēdo* 'a man was hit in the temples'. — Etym. unknown.

*maryalara* 'pearl'. — Waz. *maryalara*, Khl. *maryalēla*. — Old lw., cf. Prs. *marwārīd*, Arm. *margarit* < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*.

*mēрман* f. 'lady, mistress', v. s. v. *mēna*.

*marasta* 'partiality, favour.' — Etym. unknown.

*mrayai* f. *mrayai* 'slave'. — Waz. *maryai* (f. *maryēya*), Khl. *mrē*. — Cf. Orm. *mrīk* 'id.', Skr. *marya-ka*- 'young man', Kati *mərə* 'boy' (?). — Yusufzai Gujuri *mrayō* is prob. borr. from Psht.; but the Psht. and Orm. words may be of Dard origin, cf. Garwi *marai*, Khow., Kal. *maristan*, Shina *maristā*.

116. *mər* 'dead' v. s. v. *mṛəl*. — *mər yēčan* 'half dead'.

*mōr* 'satisfied', v. s. v. *nwarai*.

129. *mṛəl*, *mṛəm* 'to die', G. < Av. *mar*-. — Cf. *mṛām*, *mṛāw* 'dead, withered'?

117. *maranai* 'hero', G. < Av. *maršta*-, *marštan*- 'mortal, man', cf. Prs. *mardāna* 'brave, manly'. — Waz. *mārōna* 'gallantry'. — Voc. *marə* 'o man!' < \**martā*. — B., Ga., M., Z. *mērə* 'husband', Khl. *mērē*, Nz. pl. *mūrē*, Waz. *mārə* 'a manly man, husband, bridegroom'. From \**martya*-, cf. Orm. L. *mālī* 'husband', Par. *mēr* 'man', Zaza *myērde* 'husband'. — *marōša* 'a married woman' < \**martā-strī*- (v. *šəja*), cf. Arm. *arṇ-a-kin* 'id.'.

*marwand* m. 'wrist'. — H., Khl., Pur. 1 *marwānd*, M. *wərmānd*, B. *urmānd*, B. 2 *urbānd*, Waz. *mərmandai*. — < \**mṛdu-banda*-, cf. Par. *marō* 'soft', Skr. *mṛdu*?

*masal* 'smiling', *masēdəl*, *mūsēdəl* 'to smile', Waz. *məskai* 'smiling', *məskēdəl*. — Borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Lhd. *muskaṇ* 'to smile', and, without *k*, Pash. *musa* 'smile'.

*māstə* m. 'coagulated milk, curds'. — Waz. *mōstə*. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *māst*. V. *matra*.

*māšai* 'mosquito', v. s. v. *mač*.







- H. *māšō* 'maternal aunt'. Borr. from a Dardic form of Skr. *māṭṛṣvasr-*.  
Sb. *māsī* from Panj. *māsī*.
118. *mašar* 'elder'. G. < Av. *maśyah-*. — Gen. *māšar*, Z. *mašar*, H. *mēšar*.  
V. *kašr*.  
*mēšta*, *mīšta* 'abode', *mēšt*, Waz. *mīšt* 'settled, dwelling', *prē-mīštāl* 'to dwell, reside', *Misht* 'n. of a group of villages in Tirah' < Av. *maēt-* 'to stay' (cf. s. v. *mēna*). With *mēšta* (or *mīšta*, cf. Av. *čis-tā-* 'perception': *kaēt-*, *dištā-* 'kettle': *daēz-*) cf. Slav. *město* 'abode'.  
*mēš* 'male buffalo'. — H., Khl., M. 2 *mēxa* f. — Borr. from Dard., cf. Maiyā *mhēš* < Skr. *mahiṣa-*. — Orm. K. *miš* (borr. from Psht.).  
*mušāl*, *mužam* 'to rub'. — H. *maxāl*, *māngam*, Waz. *mašāl*, \**mažā* 'to churn, hatch, wipe, rub, thresh'. — Horn (983) compares Prs. *muštan* 'to rub' < Av. *maraz-*; but this is rejected by Hübschmann. — Psht. *š* can represent as well \**rz* as \**rs*, \**rš* (regarding *š* < \**ršt* v. *lēžāl*); but Bal. *mušag* can scarcely be derived from *maraz-*. Cf. also Orm. K. lw. *muxawyēk*, genuine *mutawyēk* (< \**mṛšta-*) 'to rub, knead', L. *muš-*, Christ. Soghd. '*marūstā*' (= \**marasta*?) 'touch' (imper. 2. pl.), Skr. *mṛś-* 'to touch, stroke'.
- matō* 'a wild boar'. — Etym. unknown.
- māt* 'broken', *māta* 'prey (of wild beasts)'. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *maštak*, *maz<sup>a</sup>m* 'to break' (L. *mēzī*). — Cf. also Minj. *maz-*, Yd. *maš-* 'to kill'. Cf. Skr. *mac-* 'to grind, pound'?
125. *mītal*, *mīzəm* 'to piss', G. < Av. *maēz-* 'id.', *mīti-yāzai* 'urine' < Av. *mīšti-* (not existing). — H. *mītiāzə*, Khl. *mītiyāzē*. — *mēžai* 'ant, piss-mire' (H. *mēngē*, B. *mēngai*, Pur. 1 *mēyai*) < \**maiz-ra-ka-*? (v. s. v. *maš*). *mēžatūn* 'ant-hill', Waz. *mažyētūn*, M., Khl. *mēgatūn*, Pur. 1 *məyatūn*, pl. *məyatānə* 'a (single) ant'(?). — Av. *maurvi-* would have resulted in Psht. \**mēr-ai*, and may have influenced *mēžai*.
- matar* m., *matra* 'coagulated milk'. — *māstə* (q. v.) is prob. borr. from Prs.; but *matar* can be genuine < \**mašt-*. Cf. Arm. *macun* 'sour milk' and poss. Prs. *māst* (*st* < *št* as in other cases also, cf. *māsīdan* 'to curdle', with *s* < \**ś*, or < \**ts*). — Mod. Ind. forms, such as Mar. *maṭhā* 'thick buttermilk' < \**mašt-*, not < Skr. *mastu-* 'sour cream', as proposed by Bloch (Langue Mar. 120). — Bal. *mastay* 'curds' < \**mad+ta-ka-*, cf. *maday* 'to freeze, curdle'. — The names of special milk-products have been freely borr. in Ind. and Ir. languages, and the similarity between some of the words mentioned here may be due to early borrowing.
112. *max* 'face', G. < Skr. *mukha-*. — Kand. (LSI.) *mux*, all other dialects *max*. After *m* the *x* has a tendency to become *a* (v. *manai*, *maryə*, *masəl*, *mažak*). — Acc. to Bloch (BSL. 76, 18) *max* is borr. from Ind. — But cf. Par. *mux*, which, if borr. from Ind. (at the same date as other lw.'s), would have been \**mukh*. As Par. has come into contact with Psht. quite recently, and all N. Psht. diall. have *a*,







the Par. word cannot be borr. from Psht. — Orm. *mux* may be, but is not necessarily borr. from Psht. — Psht. *maxai*, *muxai* 'even, equal' < \**ham-muxa*-. Cf. Skr. *saṃmukha*- 'opposite, adapted to, suitable'.

*mayan* 'lover', v. s. v. *mīna*.

*myanj* 'middle', v. s. v. *mlā*.

354. *miyāst* f. 'month, new-moon'. G. compares Av. *māh*- and Shgh. *mēst*. — Most dialects *myāšt* etc., Pur. 1 *myāst*, Km. pl. *myēštē*. — < \**māsti*-, cf. also Sak. *māsti*-. — Cf. Par. *nēšt* 'nose' < \**nāsti*-. — Cf. s. v. *spōžmaī*.

*myawr* 'peacock'. Gen. *mōr*. — *myawr* is an old lw. from Ind., but prob. not directly from Skr. *mayūra*.

119. *mazai* 'strong, powerful', G. < Av. *maz*- 'great'.

*mazai* 'twist, thread', Waz. *mazzai* 'thread, cord; twisted, turned'. — Etym. unknown.

133. *mzarai* 'tiger'. G. compares Bal. *mazār*. — Waz. *mzarai*, B. *m<sup>a</sup>zarai*, Kh. 1 *mazarai*, M. 1 *mazarai*, Z. pl. *mazariān*, Ga. *manzarai*, H. *amzarē*, Pur. *zmarai*, Rs. *zmarai*, Khl. *zmarē*. — Cf. s. v. *māt*?

120. *maž* m. 'ram', *mēž* f. 'sheep', G. < Av. *maēša*-, *maēši*-. — Waz. *maž*, *myež*, (Waz. of Bn. *mēyž*, LSI.), B. *mag*, *mēga*, M. *māg*, *myēga*, Km. f. pl. *myagē*, Puř. *may*, *myēy*. — Cf. Orm. K. *mai*, L. *mēi* 'sheep'. — Gauth. (JA. 1916, 242) explains the difference of vowel in *maž* < *maēša*-, and *mēž* < *maēši*-. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b) \**-aiš*- > Psht. *-aš*-, cf. s.vv. *laša*(?), *γāšai*, *raš*. (Waz. *lēšā*, *γēšai*, prob. with secondary *ē*, as in other cases). Acc. to this rule we should expect m. \**maš*, which may, however, have got its *ž* from *mēž*, which is prob. developed regularly from \**maiši*-. In \**-aiša*- the second component of the diphthong was reduced and finally absorbed by the *š*, palatalizing it and preventing it from becoming *š* > *ž*. In \**-aiši*-, on the other hand, the *i* of the diphthong was strengthened through the influence of the final *-i*-, *-ai* remained till it was assimilated into *-ē*-, and did not impede the velarization of *š*. *spāž-a* 'louse' < *spiš*- proves that a remaining *i* had no palatalizing influence on *š*. This explanation remains uncertain, as *mēž* is the only certain instance in Psht. of an ancient \**-aiši*-. — At any rate the difference in the treatment of \**-aiša*- and \**-aiši*- cannot easily be reconciled with Tedesco's theory that Ir. \**-ah* became \**-i* in early Psht., just as in Sak. and Soghd.

If *mēžai* 'ant' is connected with *mītal* 'to piss' (q. v.), it must be derived from \**maiž-ra-ka*-, not from \**maiša-ka*- (< \**meigh-so*-), which would result in Psht. \**mašai*. — *wrešām* 'silk' is borr. from Prs., just as Minj. *vrēšām*.

*ž* > N. Psht. *g* (only Central Ghilz. *γ*), but *š* > *x*, because *k* is fortis, and consequently further removed from *š*, than *g* from *ž*. —







Intervoc. \*š > š; but š remains, prob. on account of the more energetic articulation of the palatal sound.

*mēšai* 'ant', v. s. vv. *mītāl* and *maš*.

*mōšai* 'peg', Km. *maugai*, Waz. *mašwai*. — Gauthiot (MSL. XXI, 149) compares Psht. '*mojai*' with Minj. *māx*, Prs. *mēx* etc. — I cannot find *mōjai*, it might, however, belong to some Ghilz. dialect. — At any rate the comparison is impossible, as the original Psht. form must be *mašwai* < \**ma(x)šu-*, \**maršu-*, \**marzu-* etc.

131. *mūš* 'we'. G. compares the Av. base *ahma-*, and especially Shgh., Sar. '*maš*'. — Waz. *mīš*, Bn. *e-mīša*, Kh. *mūš*, *e-mūš*, Pur. 1 *mūya*, M., M. 3, Sl. *mug*, A. *zə-mūga*, GhGh. *e-mūga*, M. 2 *mū*, B. *nū*, (*e-*)*mū*, AJ. *mūg*, Khl., Y., Nz. *munḡ(a)*, Sh., Rs. *munḡa*, Z. *mūḡ*, H. *mūḡa*, Ga. *məḡa*, Durr. K. *māḡa*. — The form is certainly connected with Shgh. *māš* with nasalization after initial *m-* (cf. s. v. *mōr*). \**māš* > \**mānš* > *mūš*, which has again lost its nasalization before š in most of the S. dialects, and in some of the N. ones. *māš*, in its turn, must be derived from \**ahmāša-* < \**asmāčya-*, cf. Skr. *asmāka-*. — Sak. *muḥu* 'we' is prob. derived from \**muu* < \**mayam* < \**vayam*. — Kuki Khel Afr. *dyū* 'we' is remarkable. Orig. a proximate demonstrative?

121. *mašak* m. 'mouse', *maša* 'rat'. G. compares Skr. *mūṣ-*, *mūṣaka-*, Np. *mūš* etc. — Waz. *mžak*, *mžak* 'rat', H. *māḡak*, B. *mēḡāk* 'rat' (?), M., Khl. *maga* 'mouse'. With short vowel also Kurd. *mišk* etc., Oss. *mišt*, Bal. *mušk* etc. — Connexion with Prs. *marza* 'id.' not prob.

## N.

134. *n-* verbal prefix, G. < Av. *nš-*. Cf. *nyarəl*, *nyutəl*.

*na*<sup>1</sup> 'not' < Av. *na<sup>o</sup>*. But Rs., Kh., Z. *ne*, *nē* < Av. *nōit*. — Khl., Y., Nz., M. 2 etc. *nə* also < *nōit*?

*na*<sup>2</sup> abl. postposition, e. g. Khl. *da yrə na*, Kh. *e yar na* 'from the mountain', M. 2 *mug na* 'from us'. — Cf. Sak. abl., instr. suff. *-na*, Minj. *-an*, Yd. *-n* (*šē tat-n* 'from the father' = Psht. *da plār na*), Wkh. *-an* (as Psht. *na* both in sg. and pl., e. g. *ca xūn-an* 'from the house' = *da kōr na*, pl. *ca-xūnav-an* = *da kōrūnō na*). Reg. the Sak., Minj. and Yd. forms cf. Tedesco (ZII. IV, 156).

*nō* '9' v. *nah*.

*nō* 'now', v. *nən*.

*nū* 'navel', v. *nūm*<sup>2</sup>.

*nūe*, *niyāyə* 'maternal uncle', Waz. *nyōiyə*, H. *nuī* < Av. *nāfya-* 'relation'.

*ngūbai* 'pommel of a saddle', v. s.v. *kwab*.

*ngōlai* 'obsonium, meat or fish, eaten with bread and rice'. — Etym. unknown.







Waz. *ngīnda* 'seam'. — Etym. unknown.

*ngašai* 'the hair plaited on the temples or foreheads of young women'.

— Etym. unknown.

Waz. *ngīšēdal* 'to limp'. — Etym. unknown.

*nēγ* 'rigid, hard, unbent', Rav. also *hēγ*. — H., Khl., M. 1 *nēγ* (e. g. *nēγa lār* 'a straight road'). — Etym. unknown. — < \**a-naika* 'not bent down', cf. Skr. *nīca* 'deep, depressed', Old Slav. *nici* 'bowing down'? *naylānd* 'hungry'. — Etym. unknown.

*nayan* 'bread', not Rav., Bell.; Waz. *nyan* 'wheaten bread', B., M. *nayān* 'bread', Khl. *nāyan* 'barley bread', Kab. Prs. *nān-i-nayān* = *nān-i-yanām* 'wheaten bread': — Cf. Orm. K. *txan*, Par. *nayōn*, Bal. *nayan*, Minj. *nay(a)n*, Soghd. *nyn* etc. (cf. Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 129). — < \**ni-kan*? (cf. AO. I, 278 ff.). But Prs. *nān* cannot be explained in this way. Cf. Prs. *nayan* 'anisum quod pani inspergitur'?

*nyarai* 'fireplace'. — Waz. *lyarai*, M. *layarai*, B. *nayarai*, Khl. *nyarē*, H. *anyarē*. — < \**ni-gara* 'heating-place', cf. Lat. *formus* etc., Shgh. *nižār* 'coal' < \**ni-yār*.

Waz. *nyōrai* 'pad placed under a waterpot'. — Etym. unknown. — \**ni-garta-ka*-, v. s.v. *γarəl*?

356. *nyardəl*, *nyarəm* 'to swallow'. G. rejects the comparison with Av. *gar-*, Skr. *gr-*, *ni-gr-*, Wkh. *neš-gar-* (cf. also E. Oss. *niqqurīn*) on account of the *r*, but considers that the Psht. word may be connected with Skr. *gr̥dhi-* 'to covet'. — Semasiologically this is unsatisfactory. The *r* may have been adopted into the present stem, as in other cases, and a secondary inf. *nyardəl* have been formed instead of \**nyarəl* (cf. Par. *nēr-*, *nōt* 'to take out' < \**ni-bar-*). — Waz. *nyāštəl*, *nyōrəm* (cf. Khl. *nyārəma*) has been attracted to *nyāštəl* 'to roll up', with which it is scarcely identical. — *γārai* 'glutton' < \**garaka-*. *nyāštəl*, *nyārəm* 'to wrap up, fold up', Waz. *nyāštəl*, *nyōrəm*, H. *nyāxtəl*, cf. sv. *γarəl*.

143. *nyutəl*, *nywatəl*, *nyāžəm* 'to obey, listen', G. < \**ni-gauš-*, cf. Av. *gaoš-* 'to hear', Prs. *niyōšīdan* 'to hear, obey'. Cf. *γwaž*.

149. *nəh*, *nō* '9', G. < Av. *nava*. — I never heard *nō*. Waz., Ms. *na*, Pur., Sl. *nə*, A. *nəh*, H., Sw., Sh. *nāha*, Khl. *nāha*, Nyaz., Rs., Trk. *nāhə*, M. *nāhā*, M. 2, Km. 2 *nahá*, Z., Km. *nāha*, M. 1 *nahə*, B. *ánə*, Kh. *ána*, Kh. 1 *ánā*. — *nəh* etc. infl. by Prs. *nah* (Barth., ZairWb. 68 also seems to be of this opinion), just as Orm. K. *nah*, L. *nā*. — B., Kh. *ánə* etc. have been formed on the analogy of *áə*, *ótə* etc. '8', Afr. *nəhá* etc. on the analogy of *átá* etc. — Sw. *nūlas*, H. *nūllas* '19' etc. are recent formations from *nəh* + *las*. M., Sl., Rs., Z. *nūnas*, Pur. *nōnas*, Kh. 1, B. 1, M. 2 *nūnas*, M. 1, B., Kh. *nūnnas*, Ms. *nūnas*, Km. *nunlas* also are developed from *nullas* through nasalization. — Rav. mentions *tērai* '9', cf. Waz. *tār*







*pa wōta* from *tēr* 'passed' < \**tarya-*. Cf. Oss. *far-ast* '9', where '8' is likewise taken as the point of departure.

*njal* 'young woman, damsel', v. s.v. *jinai*.

*njatal*, *njanam* 'to plant in the ground, ingraft, stick in', *nžatai* 'erect'.

— Etym. unknown. — It is difficult to explain the difference between the pres. stem *njan-* (< \**ni-kanya-*?), and the preter. *njat-* (< \**ni-kašta-*, \**ni-kaxta-*, with *j* from the pres.?). Poss. *-n* < \**-zn-*, *-t* < \**-št-*? Neither Minj. *niyān-* 'to plant', nor Wkh. (Hjuler) *kāstan* 'id.' can be compared with the Psht. verb.

144. *nīkə* 'grandfather', G. < Av. *nyāka-*. — Waz. *nīkə*, H., Khl., M. *nīkə*, B. *nēkə*<sup>u</sup>. — Why does *k* remain?

*nūk* '(finger-)nail'. Waz. *nīk*, H., B., A., Ga., M. *nuk*. — Horn (1016) compares Prs. *nāxun-*. — The *k* remains unexplained, but cf. Kurd. *neinuk*, Par. *nōrk* (Ishk. *nirxok*, Sangl. *narxax*). — Borrowing from Prs. *nauk*, *nōk* 'point, tip, beak' not prob.

*nūl* 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown. — Connexion with Goth. *naups* 'need' etc. not prob.

*nēmai* 'a half, moiety', poss. genuine < Av. *naēma-* 'half'. — *nīm* 'half' borr. from Prs.

146. *nūm* m. 'name', G. < Av. *nāman-*. — Waz. *nūm* (not \**nīm*), Khair-ul-B. *nūm*, obl. *nama*, H., Khl., A.J., Km. *nūm*, Nz., Z., Bn. *nām* (borr. from Prs.), H., Khl., Y., B., Z., M. 2, Km., Km. 1 *nāma*, *nāma*, Khl. *nūma*.

147. *nū(m)* 'navel'. G. compares Skr. *nābhī-*, Prs. *nāf* etc. — Waz. *nīm* (v. s.v. *nūm*), Khl. *nūm*, H. *nāmə*. \**nāb-* > \**nāβ-* > \**nūw* > *nūm* or *nū*. *nāmə* < \**nābya-*? But cf. *nūe*.

145. *nmūnj* m. 'prayer'. G. compares Prs. *namāz* etc. — Waz. *lmūnz*, H. *mūz*, *muз*, Khl., Nz., A.J., Taj., Ga. *mūz*, *mūnz*, Gh., Kh. *nmūnz*, GhGh. *nmūnj*, Kh. 1 *nmūnz*, B., B. 1 *almūnj*, M. 1<sup>o</sup> *mūnz*. — < \**namānč* < \**namāč-*, cf. Soghd. *nm'č* etc. — The Prs. lw. *nmāšām* 'evening prayer' (< *namāz-i-šām*) shows similar dialectal differences, e.g. Waz. *lmōšōm*, Afr. *lmāxām*, H., Khl. etc. *māxām*, Kh. *māšām*. Cf. also Waz. *lmōzdīgar* 'afternoon' < *nmāzdīgar*, Khl. *māzigār*.

*nmānjəl*, *nmāzəl* 'to nourish, support, foster, protect'. — Etym. unknown.

135. *nan* 'to day'. G. compares Skr. *nūnam* 'now', Av. *nū*, *nūrəm* 'now'. — Gen. *nən*. — Cf. Shgh. *nur* etc. 'to-day'. *nən* < \**nun-*. — Also the particle *nō*, *nū* 'now, well' is prob. derived from *nū*.

*nīnē* f. pl. 'roasted grain'. — Prob. a dialect form < *lūna* (q. v.). Cf. Waz. *nīnyē* 'pimples, eruption'.

148. *nūnd*, *nūmd*, *lūnd* 'wet'. G. compares Prs. *nam* < \**namna-* < \**nabna-*. — Most dialects have dissimilation: Waz. *līmd*, Khl., B. *lūnd*, H. *lund*, but M. *nund*. Pl. m. H. *lam<sup>b</sup>də*, B. *lāmda*, Khl. *lāwndā*, Km. *nānda*, M. *nānda*. — *nūmd* < \**nambda-* < \**nambdha-*. — Darm. (XXVIII)







derives *lambəl* 'to wash' from \**namb-*, cf. *lambēdəl* 'to be moistened'. Cf. also Waz. *nāwā* f. 'damp, moistness' < \**nab-*?

*nandāra* 'spectacle, sight, show', Waz. *nandōra*, *nīndōra*, *landōra* etc. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *nandiār*, *nāndiār* 'wife of mother's brother'. — Formed from *nūā* (q. v.) as *wrandār* (q. v.) from *wrōr*.

*nandrōr*, *ndrōr* etc. 'husband's sister'. — Waz. *nandrōr*, B. *nandrōr*, H. *ndrōr*, M. *ndrōr*, Ga. *undrōr*, Khl. *indrōr*. Reg. the pl. v. s. v. *mōr*. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Skr. *nanāndar-*. — To \**nandr-* < *nanandr-* has been affixed *-ōr*, which is characteristic of other words denoting female relationship. Cf. Kab. Prs. *nanū*.

150. *nōnkaī* 'boil, pustule'. G. compares *lūna* (q. v.) — Prob. a misprint for *nōnakaī* (Rav.), better *nūnakaī* (Bell.). Cf. Waz. *nīnakī* m. pl. 'small-shot'.

*nar-*, pl. *nār* 'male, man'. Cf. Av. *nar-*, Prs. *nar*. The irregular plural renders it prob. that the word is genuine.

*narai* 'slender, fine, narrow'. Cf. Oss. *nareg*.

*nārai* 'breakfast'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *nahāra*.

358. *nōr* 'other, another'. Darm. < \**naotara-*; but this seems doubtful to G. — Etym. unknown. — In many dialects *nōr* or *nūr*.

140. *nāra* 'stem, stalk of a plant', G. < \**narda-*, cf. Prs. *nāl* 'stalk, reed' etc. — But the Psht. word is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *nār* 'stalk or wheat straw'.

*naṛēdəl* 'to be razed, demolished'. — Etym. unknown.

136. *naṛəl*, *nāṛəm* 'to bawl, cry out'. G. compares Skr. *nard-* 'to bellow, roar', Prs. *nālīdan* 'to complain'. — Waz. *naṛēdəl* 'to bray'.

*nīs-*, v. *nīwul*.

*naskōr* 'upside down'. — Etym. unknown.

141. *nāstəl* 'to sit down', *kṣē-nāstəl*. G. compares Av. *had-*, *nišhidaiti*, Prs. *nišastan* etc. — *nāst* 'sitting' < \**ni-hasta-*, 3 s. (*kṣē*)-*nī* < \**ni-hidati* (v. AO. I, 275). Regarding \**h*, not \**š* after *i* v. BSL. XXIV, 205 sqq. *naštējəl* 'to wring, squeeze', Waz. *ništēdəl*. — Etym. unknown.

*nṣatəl* 'to cling, stick'. — H. *nxata*, Khl. *nxātē* 'sticking'. — Poss. < \**ni-srišta-*, cf. Av. *sraēš-* 'to stick', W. Oss. *sans*, E. Oss. *sasm* 'glue' < \**sraišman-* (Skr. *śleṣman-* 'mucus, phlegm'). — The pres. *nṣaləm* and *nṣalēdəl* must belong to another root (\**ni-šad-*?, Darm. compares *nišāstan*). Acc. to AJ. also preter. *xpē yē wu nixlē* 'his feet stuck'. *natəl*, *natəm* 'to sack, spoil'. Cf. Av. *nas-* 'to disappear', Phl. *nasī-nītan* 'to destroy'. The preter. stem *nat-* < \**našta-* has been introduced into the present.

137. *nawē* '90', G. < Av. *navaiti-*. Shirani *nimī* with assim. — Other ways of expressing this number are: H. *lāsātya*, B. *ātiaolās*, M. 2 *atyālas*, Kh. *calōr nīm šala*, Kh. 1 *las depāsa calōr šala*.







138. *nawai* 'new, fresh', G. < Av. *nava-ka-*.  
*nāwa* 'gutter, tube', *tarnāw*, Waz. *tarnōwai* 'aqueduct'. Cf. Orm. *nāw<sup>a</sup>* 'hollow between two hills', Prs. *nāw* 'boat, canal, tube'. Poss. borr.
142. *nāwē* 'bride'. G. compares N. Bal. *nau*. — Khl. *nāwē*, Waz. *nōwyē*. — Wkh. *nawānz* (Bell.). — Cf. *nawai*.  
*nīwul*, *nasam*, *nisam* 'to take, seize, catch'. — H., M., Nz. *nis-*, Z. *nās-*, Kand. (LSI.) *wo-nēw* 'took'. — Darm. compares Av. *nās-* 'to obtain'. — A similar difference between the preter. and the pres. stem is found in Orm. K. *nōk* (< \**naftaka-*?), *nis<sup>a</sup>m* (L. *nasam*) 'id.'. — < \**nift<sup>o</sup>*, *nifs<sup>o</sup>*, or *naft<sup>o</sup>*, *nafs<sup>o</sup>*? — Cf. also Sak. *nās-*, preter. *nā-* 'to take, seize'. Christ. Soghd. *niyās-* 'to take' prob. < \**ni-as-*.
151. *nwar* 'sun', G. < Av. *hvar-*. — H., K., Taj., Khl., Durr.K., Trk. War. *nwar*, G., Tr., Gh., GhGh., Sl., Pur. 1 *nmar*, A. *n<sup>o</sup>mār*, Waz., Kh., Kh. 1 *nmēr*, Waz. *lmēr*, B., B. 1 *almēr*, Rs. *lmar*, Sh. *mar*, M., M. 1, Km., Z. *myēr*. (Afr., B. etc. gen. *gamma*). — The development of \**hw-* > \**n<sup>h</sup>w-* > *nw-* (after words ending in a vowel?) may perhaps be compared with Av. \**ahwa-* > \**āhwa-* > *an<sup>h</sup>wa-*, provided that Av. *ṇ* in this position is not only graphical. Note Av. *hvar-* 'sun', *x<sup>v</sup>ar-* 'to eat': Psht. *nwar*, *xwar-*, possibly different sandhi-forms. — If \**ihr* > *ēr* (cf. *cēr*), *myēr* might also represent *miḍra-*, cf. Minj. *mīrā* 'sun' etc.; but this contamination is not prob.
- nwarai*, *nmarī* 'garment, dress'. < \**hwara-* < \**wahra-*, cf. Av. *vah-* 'to dress', *van<sup>h</sup>har<sup>o</sup>* 'dress'?
153. *nwarai*, *nmarai* 'bit, morsel, food, bread'. — G. compares *xwarai* 'to eat'. — Kh. 1, M. 3, Waz. *marai*, Z., Km., B. *marāi*, H., Khl. *nwarai*. — Regarding \**hw* > *nw* v. s.v. *nwar*. — Darm. proposes to derive *mōr* 'satisfied' from \**nwōr* < \**hwarta-*.
152. *nwaraz*, *maraz* f. 'quail'. G. compares Skr. *vartikā-*, Prs. *wardij*. — H., Khl., B. *māraz*, Lor. *nmāraz*, *nwaraz*, AJ. *marāza*. Rav. *maraz* m., *nwar(a)z* f. 'quail', but *nwaraz* f. 'sandpiper, quail', Trumpp *mraz*, *nwaraz* f. 'quail', but *nwarz* f. 'sandpiper'. *nwaraz* is a dubious form. — *nwaraz*, Wkh. *wolē*, Ishk. *wōrc* < \*(*h*)*wartiči-*, f. of \*(*h*)*wartika-*. — *nwaraz* and Kurd. *hawārde* (Houtum-Schindler) point to an initial \**hw-*.
359. *nwasai* 'grandson'. G. compares Prs. *nawāsa* etc. — *nwasai* (H. *n<sup>w</sup>asē*, Khl., Taj., Durr.K. *nwasē*, Trk. *nwasāi*, Sb. *nasē*), *nmasai* (Kh. 1, Khair-ul-B. *nmasai*, Ga. *nmasāi*, A. *enmasai*), *lmasai* (Waz., Sl. *lmasai*, M. 1, Ms. *lmāsaī*, Rs., Pur. 1 *lmasai*, M. *l<sup>a</sup>masai*, B., B. 1 *almasai*), f. H. *n<sup>w</sup>asāi*, Trk. *nwas<sup>o</sup>i*, A. *enmasāi*, M. *l<sup>a</sup>masāi*, M. 1 *lmasē*, B. *almasāi*. — The *s* shows that this word has been borr. from Prs. It has been borr. into most Hindu Kush languages, cf. Wkh. *napūs*, Shgh. *nebās*, Pash. *nawasū*, Kati *nāwās* etc. Ir. \**napasa-*







< \**napatsa*-, from which form these words could be derived, would have no parallels in other languages.

357. *niyūz*, *nīūz*, *nīz*, pl. *nīūzūna*, *nīāza* 'flood, inundation, torrent', G. < \**niwāza*-, cf. Skr. *ni-vah*- 'to carry off, to flow out of'. — Waz. *nīz*. — *niyūz* < \**niwāza*- is phonetically difficult; better < \**ni-yauza*- cf. Av. *yaoz*- 'to surge, get excited', *yaoza*- 'surging (of water)'.
139. *naždē* 'near'. G. compares Av. *nazdišta*-, *nazdyah*- 'nearest, nearer'. — Khl., Ga., B., Z. *nīždē*, M. *nīždē*, Kh. *nīždō*, Ms., Waz. *nāždē*, Khair-ul-B. *nēd(i)*, Khl. *nīzdē*, *nīzdē*, H. *nīzdē*, K., A., Sb. *nīzdē*, Waz. *nāzdē*. — < Av. *nazdyah*-, with palatalization of *z* and of the vowel (as in Sar. *nīzd*, Kurd. *nēzīk* etc.). -*ē* may be due to the influence of *lirē* 'far'.
- nžai* 'sneeze', *nžal* 'to sneeze'. — Waz. *nāžai*, H. *ḡgē*, Khl. *ingē*. < \**hnuša-ka*-, cf. Prs. *šinōša*, Minj. *xnīga* 'sneeze', and further Oss. *āxsnīrsin* 'to sneeze'.
- nōž*, pl. *nāžə*, f. *nōža* 'pure, unmixed, unadulterated'. — Etym. unknown. Scarcely bor. from Prs. *nōš* 'sweet, agreeable'.
154. *nžōr* 'daughter-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *snuṣā*-, Bal. *našār*. — Waz. *nžōr*, H. *ḡgōr*, Ga. *ḡgōr*, Pur. 1 *ḡgōr*, B. *nḡgōr* etc. Reg. the pl. v. s.v. *mōr*, H. *ḡngwāndē* under the infl. of *xwāndē* 'sisters'. — Bal. *našār* is prob. bor. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 279). Cf. also Soghd. *šwnšh*, Kab. Prs. *sunū*, Prs. *sunuh*, *sunah*, *sun(h)ār*. — In Lhd. also the pl. *nōhrī* etc. of *nūh* has been influenced by the original stem in -*r dhī*, pl. *dhīrī* etc. 'daughter' (v. LSI. VIII, 1, 337).

## P.

155. *pa* 'on, at', G. < Av. *upa*. — But *upa* would result in Psht. *ba* (v. *bānde*, *blēždal*, *blōš*, *bōrjal*, *brastən*). *pa* < Av. *paiti*, which has been curtailed in proclisis like Prs. *ba*, Bal. *pa* etc. — Archaic and Kand. *par* < Av. *pairi*.
- paī* 'milk' < Av. *payah*-. — H. *paī*, Khl. *pai*, B. *pai* 'sour milk'. Cf. *šaudə*. — Cf. Par *pē*, Orm. L. *pāk* 'milk', Shgh. *pai*, Ishk. *fōi*, Wkh. *pai* 'curds'. — It is not prob. that this word is bor. from Hi. *pai* 'anything to drink, juice, water, milk', which does not seem to be used in NW. Ind. languages. — *drē* '3' < *ṭrayah*, but *paī* < \**payāh* pl.? — Waz. *piyawara* 'giving milk'. V. also *pēyla*.
156. *pača* 'dung of sheep', G. < \**puškā*-, cf. Prs. *pušk* etc. — Bell., Gilbertson (Bal. Dict. 403) have *puča*, prob. = \**pāča*. — Cf. also Prs. *pučušk* 'dung of sheep, camels etc.', *pačak* 'dried dung of cows', Shgh. *pašč* 'dung'.







- pēčūmai* 'slope upwards, ascent'. — Waz. *pēčimai*. — Poss. < \**pati-škamba-ka-*, cf. Av. *paiti-škamb-* 'to lean against'. Cf. Lat. *clivus*: *clīno* etc.
- pēyla* 'maid, virgin' < Av. \**payō-galā-* (cf. *zaryāla*), v. s. v. *paī*. Cf. Slav. *děva* 'virgin' < *ǃdhēi-* 'to suck', AS. *fæmne* 'virgin, young married woman': Av. *paēman-* 'mother's milk' etc.
364. *pōh* 'aware, intelligent', *pōha* 'intelligence'. G. considers Bal. *pōh* 'intelligence', *pōh biay* 'to understand' (= Psht. *pōh šwal*) to be bor. from Psht. — H. *pō<sup>a</sup>*, Z. *pō*, Khl. *pō*, *pō<sup>h</sup>*, Waz. *pē(i)*, *pōē*. — Also Par. *pō*. — Bor., but from where? A connexion with Av. \**pāh-*, *pišya-* 'to see' is poss., but uncertain.
- phul-wārai* 'a white rose'. — *phul-* bor. from Ind., but *wārai* poss. < \**warda-*, cf. Prs. *gul* etc.
175. *plā* f. 'journey, march', G. < Av. *paθ-*. — Av. also *paθā-*. Why *γwā*, *mlā*, *plā*, *γlā*, but *špa*, *swa*, *yla*?
157. *pal*<sup>1</sup> m. 'foot, footstep, pace', G. < Av. *paða-* 'footstep, foot (as a measure)'. — It is very doubtful whether *pal* ever means 'foot' (v. *pša*), I only heard the word in sentences like M. 3 *dā háyā pāl mū wāx<sup>3</sup>sto* 'we found their footprints'. Prs. *pai* means 'footprint, step'. — Cf. *palai* 'pedestrian, footman', *abl* 'bare-footed', (Waz. (y)ēbal, H. *xpē-āblə*, Khl. *xpē-abl*) < \**a-padya-* (\**padya-* 'shoe', cf. Skr. *padya-* 'relating or belonging to the foot'). *dərbalaī* 'tripod', v. s. v. *drē*. — Waz. *yāra-bal* 'hearth', v. s. v. *ōr*, *γō-bal* 'threshing' v. s. v. *γwā*. — Waz. *palatai* f. 'attitude of sitting with crossed legs' is bor. from Lhd. *patthalī* f. 'id.'.
- pal*<sup>2</sup> m., pl. *plūna* 'mill-stone'. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *pal*<sup>3</sup> m. 'small ravine', Ms. *pal* 'small river, pond'. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *pal*<sup>4</sup> m. 'fringe of hair falling over forehead'. Cf. *wurba*. < \**pata-* 'falling'?
158. *pala* 'tendon, nerve'. G. compares Prs. *pái* 'id.'.
- pal* 'exempted, absolved, forgiven'. — Etym. unknown.
- pūl* m. 'a film over the eye'. — Cf. Av. *pūiti-* 'putrefaction', Skr. *pūti-* m. 'purulent matter, pus'.
- palma* 'falsehood, untruth'. — Bor. from Prs., the derivation suggested p. 7 is wrong.
174. *plan* 'broad, wide', G. < Av. *paθana-*. — Orm. K. *plan* bor. from Psht., and *pan* genuine.
176. *plār* 'father', G. < Av. *pitar-*. — Tarin *piyār* (LSI. X, 112) is scarcely a genuine form. I heard Tarin *plār*. — *plār* < *pitar-*, not \**pīr* < \**piθr-*, which would have had less resemblance with *mōr* < *māθr-* etc. — *plandar* 'step-father' is prob. moulded on Prs. *pidandar*. B. 2 *plandār*, H. *patandār*.
- palōša* 'a ray of light' (Rav.), *palwaša* (Bell.). — Etym. unknown.
- pul-wāša* 'heel-ropes, noose' < \**pada-bastrā-*, v. s. v. v. *pal* and *wand*.







159. *pam* 'scab, mange', *paman* 'mangy', G. < Av. *pāman-*. — Waz. *paman* subst. and adj., Khl. *pam*. — *pam* has been formed from the adj. (*\*pāma* would have resulted in *\*pūm*), perhaps under the influence of Lhd. *pā*. — But *pūn* 'id.' < *\*pāmnah*.
363. *pūnda* 'heel'. G. compares Bal. *pūñzig*, and doubtfully Av. *pāšna-* etc. Darm. compares Psht. *pša* 'foot'. — Khl., B., Ga. *punda*, Waz. *pīnda*. — *pūnda* < *\*pāntā-*, cf. Anc. Slav. *peta* 'heel', *poto* 'foot-chain' (cf. Bal. *phend* 'heel-rope'). — It is not probable that Bal. *pūñzig* (*phīz*, *phīd*, *pīnz*) belongs to the same stem. — Rav. *pūñdāi*, *pañdāi* 'heel', and Bell. *punḍāi* 'heel', *pañdāi* 'calf of the leg'. But this word (Waz. *pañdai*, Khl. *pañdāi*, B. *punḍāi*, M. *pāñdā* etc.) means only 'calf of the leg' and is borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *piṇḍaka-* Lhd. *pinnī*, Kati *puṇu*, Waig. *pūrē* etc.). — Reg. *pša* v. s.v.
168. *pinja* '5', G. < Av. *panča*. — Khl., Kh., Sl., A., Taj., H. etc. *pīnzā* etc., G., M., Waz. *pīnzā*, Gh., GhGh., *pīnja*, Naz. *pīnja*, B., Nyaz., Ms., Durr. K. *pīnjā*, Rs. *pīnjā*, Z., Pur. *pīnzā*, M. 2 *pīnzā*, M. 1 *pīnjā*, Km. *pīzā*. — Note *\*añč-* > *-inj-*; cf. Shgh. *pīnc?* — B. 2 *pinzā* '5', but *pēnzalas* '15'.
160. *panjōs* '50', G. < Av. *pančāsata-*, Skr. *pañcāśat-*. — H., M., Kh., *panzōs*, B., Z. *panjōs*, Waz. *panzōs*, M. 1 *panjōs*, Km. *pinjōs*, Pur. 1 *pinjōs*. — *panjōs* < *pančāsata-*. — Unstressed *-añč-* was apparently not palatalized, and the *i* of some dialects is due to the influence of *pinjā*.
- pīnal* 'to chuck into the mouth from the palm of the hand, as grain'. — Etym. unknown. — < *\*panya-*, cf. Lith. *penù* (E. Lith. *peniù*) 'to feed'?
167. *pāṇa* 'leaf', G. < Av. *parāna-*, cf. Prs. *par*, Bal. *pan* etc. — H. *pāṇa*, B. *pāṇi*, M., Z. *pāṇ(i)yē*, Waz. *pōnyē*. — Cf. also Par. *pōṇ* 'feather', Shgh. *pūn*, Yd. *panuk* 'leaf' (Grierson), *punuk* (Bidd.), *pūna* feather'. — The Bal. word is borr. from Si. *pan*<sup>u</sup>; but *pāṇa* is genuine. — With sonorization of *p-* in sandhi: *baṇa* 'wingfeather', H. *bāṇā*, Khl. *bāṇā*, but *baṇā* 'small feather'. — Cf. also *bāṇō* m., *bāṇa* f. 'eyelash' (Rav.), Waz. *bōṇā* m., Khl. *bāṇā*, M. *bāṇā*, B., H. *baṇa*. — *par* 'feather' is borr. from Prs. — Cf. also Shgh. *bōn* 'beard' (*n* < *\*rn* as in *mūn* 'apple')?
- punḍāi* 'calf of the leg', v. s.v. *pūnda*.
177. *prā-* verbal prefix (in *prā-natəl* q. v.), G. < Av. *parā-* 'away', Skr. *parā-* etc. — *prē-* (in *prē-šōdəl* 'to leave off', *prē-kawul* 'to cut off', *prē-watəl* 'to fall', *prē-yastəl* 'to throw', *prē-wīnjəl* 'to wash'), which G. finds it difficult to explain, < *\*parai*, cf. Gr. *παραι*. — Cf. *par*, *prōləl*.
161. *par* 'over, upon', G. < Av. *upairi*. — *par* is used as a prepos. in Kand. = *pa*. In other dialects we find *prē* 'on him, it' < *\*par ē* (Km.) or *pē* (H., Khl., Nz., M., Z.), *pu* (B.), either < *pa ē*, or from







*prē* as *tē* < *trē* 'from him, it' (q. v.). — *upairi* would become \**bar* (\**bār*?), v. s.v. *bar* (< *upara*-). *par* < Av. *pairi*-. — The verbal prefix *prē*- is not identical with *par*, as stated by G., but is derived < \**parai*- (v. s.v. *prā*).

*pāra* (in *da pāra* 'for the sake of'), borr. from Lhd. *pārū* 'id'.

169. *pērai* m., *pērai* f. 'demon', G. < Av. *pairikā*-, cf. Prs. *parī*-. — Km. 1 pl. *pēriyān*, Waz. pl. *pāriōn*.

181. *pōr* 'debt', G. < Av. *pāra*- 'guilt'. — Bal. *pōr* must be borr. from Psht., and Khetrani *phōr* again from N.Bal.

182. *pōre* 'across, beyond, on the other side', G. < Av. *pāire*, loc. of *pāra*- = Skr. *pāra*- 'the further bank of a river'. — Av. *pāirē* is not traceable. — *pōre* is used also in the sense of 'on, at, till' (Khl. *ōsa pōre* 'till now', M. *rā pōrē* 'with me', Z. *e Jallabāta pērē* 'as far as Jalalabad', M. *pa cāniō pērē* 'in the curls', M. 3 *pa mañō pērē* 'regarding the apples' etc.). — Waz. *pēri*, *pōri*, Afr. *pērē*, Nz. *pōryē*, H., Khl. etc., *pōrē*.

Waz. *parēdal* 'to run, flee', *parawāl* 'to make run', Rav. *parawul* 'to instigate' etc. — Cf. Par., Pash. *par*- 'to go'. Prob. of Ind. origin.

Waz. *pargai* 'acorn' < \**parku*+*ka*-? Cf. Lat. *quercus*, Skr. *parkaṭi*- 'ficus religiosa'. Prob. genuine, not borr. from Panj. *pargāi* 'quercus ilex', which denotes the tree, not the fruit.

*paryaz* 'trembling (at the commencement of small-pox)'. — Etym. unknown.

*parhār* 'wound, blow', borr. from a Dard or tats. form of Skr. *prahāra*-, cf. Pash. *laār*, *θlāar*, *šavōr* etc., Hi. etc. *prahār* (tatsama). — Waz. *prawōr*, *pēyawōr*; *pya*<sup>o</sup>, *prawaržallai* 'wounded' is due to a contamination with *waržal* 'to cut up'.

361. *prōlāl* 'to sell'. G. compares Prs. *furōxtan* 'id.', and analyses the verb as composed of a noun *prō*, poss. borr. from Prs. *furōš*, and *lāl* 'to give'; but he would expect *wr*-, not *pr*-. — Rav. also *prōwul*; Waz. and gen. *xarcawul* is used. — *prōlāl* < \**parā-dā*-, cf. Soghd. *pr'δ*-, Shgh. *pardāδ*-, Minj. *pālār*- (< \**para-dār*-, Gauth., MSL. XIX, 151). — \**para-wak*-s, as in Prs., in Par. *pharāt*-, Orm. *prawak*, and prob. in Wkh. *pürütē* (acc. to Gauth. < \**para-rā-ta*-).

*prēmištal* 'to live, dwell', v. s.v. *mēšta*.

162. *parūn* 'yesterday'. G. compares Prs. *paran* 'id.', Skr. *purāṇa*- 'ancient, former'. — Cf. Orm. *prān*-. — *baranai* 'stale, not fresh; yesternight', *barāya*, Waz. *barāyā* 'yesternight', with sonorization of *p*-.

170. *pērūne* f. pl. 'the Pleiades', G. < Av. *paoiryaēnas-ca* (*paoiryaēini*-), cf. Prs. *parwīn*-. — *pērūn*- < \**parwyān*-? -*ūn*- can scarcely be the regular, phonetic outcome of \**wyain*-. Bal. *panwar* also is irregular, and prob. borr.







- prānatəl, prānajəm* 'to open, unclose, loosen, separate, spread'. — H. *prānizəm*, Khl. *prānistəl, prānizama* (also: *haya jandra praništē ši* 'this lock can be opened'), A.J. *prānistəl, prānizəm*. — Prob. contamination of two roots. *\*nistəl* < *\*nad-* < *\*nedh-* 'to tie' (cf. Skr. *nah-*, Lat. *nōdus* etc.). *\*natəl, \*najəm* < *\*nak-* < *\*neq<sup>w</sup>-*? If *j* is correct, not < *\*naz-* < *\*negh-* (cf. Lat. *necto*?).
163. *parōs* 'last year'. G. compares Skr. *parut*, Prs. *pār-sāl*, Wkh. *pard*. — If the form *parōs* (Gilbertson, Engl. Psht. Coll. Dict., specimen page) is correct, *par-* would correspond to Wkh. *pard* < *\*parut*, Par. *parā-sur* etc. — But prob. < *\*par-watsa-*, cf. Sar. *parwus*, Shgh. *pār-wās* 'id.', and Wkh. *viti* 'year' (Hjuler).
- parša* 'rock', Waz. *pārša* 'bare, sloping rock'. — Borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pāṣya-* n. pl. 'stones', *pāṣāna-* 'stone' etc. Cf. Kati *parši* 'rock, mountain', with retention of *rš*.
- prē-šōdəl* 'to drop, leave' v. s.v. *\*šōdəl*.
- prat* 'distant', poss. < *\*para-šta-*, cf. Av. *parā* 'away', *paraka-* 'distant'.
- prōt*, f. *prata* 'fallen, lying down' < *\*parā-wašta-*, v. *prē-watəl*.
- prē-watəl* 'to fall', v. s.v. *watəl*.
- parxa* 'dew'. — Waz., H. *pārxa*, Khl. *pārxa*, M. *pārxa*. — Etym. unknown. — If borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pruṣvā-* 'drop of water, rime', cf. Khaw. *praṣyār* 'dew', the Waz. form must be borr. from N. Psht.
- parzēdəl* 'to be thrown as in wrestling, to be prostrated, overturned'. Cf. Skr. *pari-hā-* pass. 'to be inferior to, fail, desist', Av. *zā(y)-* 'to send away'?
- Kh. *paražēlē* m. 'wounded' < *para-jata-*, v. sv. *\*žəl*.
- pīrawdəl* (*pīrəl*), *pīram* 'to buy'. Etym. unknown.
165. *pār* 'ruined, lost in gambling', G. < Av. *parata-*, *pāša-* 'lost, defeated'. — Waz. *pār* 'worsted, defeated'. — In the sense of 'gambling house' *pār* is borr. from Si. *phad* 'id.'. Pash. *pharag* 'lost in gambling' renders it poss. that the Psht. word is entirely borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *sphaṭ-* 'to hurt, injure'?).
- pārsōb* m. 'swelling', *pārsēdəl* 'to swell, expand'. — Etym. unknown.
- pīārma* 'a kind of brace, rope, strap'. — Etym. unknown.
164. *parūnai* 'veil, mantle worn by women'. G. compares Prs. *parda*, which is borr. in Psht. *parda*. — Cf. also Skr. *paṭa-*, *paṭala-* 'id.', poss. Goth. *falpan* 'to fold'.
- prang* 'leprosy', *prangai* 'a leper'. — M. *prāng prāng* 'a piebald panther'. — Etym. unknown.
178. *prāng* 'panther'. G. compares Skr. *prḍāku-*, Prs. *palang*. — Gen. *prāng, prāng*, Waz. *prōng*. — Skr. *prḍāku-* in the sense of 'tiger, panther' only in Lex., but cf. Lhd. *parrā*. Pash. *purāng* is borr. from Psht. — Cf. Khaw. *purdām*, Par. *parōn*, which also seem to be connected with this group of words.







- parpūs* 'lungs, entrails of an animal'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *phu(p)phusa-* 'lung'. Cf. Pash. *papū*, Waig. *papūs* etc., but Lhd. *phippur* etc.
179. *psə* m. 'gen. name for goats and sheep', G. < Av. *pasu-*, cf. Bal. *pas* etc. — Thus Afr. etc. *psə*, but B. *p<sup>a</sup>sə*, H. *pesə* 'male goat'.  
*pas* m. 'a dumb fart'. — Etym. unknown. — Not directly < Indo-Eur. *\*pezd-*, but prob. a onomatop. formation of a similar character.  
*psöləl* 'to put on, wear', *psöl* 'necklace, belt', < *\*pati-* (or *upa-*) *sad-*. Cf. Av. *sādayantī-* 'name of a kind of garment', Skr. *chad-* 'to cover, cloth,' *prati-chad-* 'to cover' etc. V. *psūnai*.  
*pāslawul* 'to give in charge, consign, commit'. — Etym. unknown.
362. *psān* 'a sharpening stone'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *fasān*.  
*psūnai* 'ambush' < *\*upa-sād(a)na-*? Cf. Skr. *upa-cchanna-* 'concealed, hidden'. V. *psöləl*.  
*psör* m. 'breadth, latitude'. — Etym. unknown.  
*psarlai* 'the spring'. — Waz., Bn., Pur., *psarlai*, Taj. *psarlé*, Ga., Z. *pasarlai*, Durr. K. *pasarlé*, Sl. *pəsárlai*, M. *parsalai*, M. 1 *pársalai*, B. 1 *pərsalai*, Kh., Kh. 1 *spárlai*, Trk. *sparläi*, A. *'sparlai*, H. *sparlé*, Khl. *sparlé*, B., Mhm. *sarlai*, K. *sárle*. — < *\*upa-sarada-ka-*, cf. Av. *upa-naxtar-* 'adjoining the night', Skr. *upa-parvan-* 'the day before the Parvan', *upa-pūrvarātram* 'towards the beginning of the night', Khorazmian *pa-čirē* 'n. of the month preceding čirē', Lith. *pa-vāsaris* 'spring' (*vāsara* 'summer'), Czech *podzim* 'autumn' (*zima* 'winter'). — Cf. Minj. *psīdroh* 'id.' (not 'spring' = 'fountain', Grierson, Ishk., p. 13. In Biddulph's vocabularies the word 'spring' always denotes the season). — In Psht. and Minj. the lost word *\*sarad-* must have denoted 'summer' as in Oss. — Note *\*sarad-*, with the strong stem as in Skr. *śarad-*. The elision of the vowel has taken place so late that *\*r(a)d* has resulted in *rl*, not *r*. (Minj. *\*r(a)δ* > *dr*, not *\*rl*). But cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*. — *žəmai*, *mənai*, *wōrai* < *\*zīmaka-*, *\*haminaka-*, *\*wāsītaka-* (?), but *psar'ái* < *\*upa-saradāka-*.  
*pōst*, pl. *pāstə* 'soft, yielding', Waz. *pēst* 'soft, smooth, flat, low-lying' (*də pōsta watan* 'of the plain') < *\*pasta-* 'fallen, low', cf. Prs. *past* 'low'. — Also *pōs*, pl. *pāsə*; the phonetically regular forms would be *pōs*: *pāstə*.  
*pəš* 'blacksmith'. — Etym. unknown.  
*pašakāl*, *paršakāl*, *bašakāl* 'rainy season'. — H. *pašakāl*, Waz. *pēša* 'shower of rain'. Cf. Prs. *baršakāl*, *pašakāl*, *puršikāl* etc. 'rainy season, rain-cloud'. — From Hi. tatsama *barškāl* etc. — *wasa* 'summer shower' from Lhd., *barsāt* 'rain' from Hi.  
*pšarlai* 'a kid when about one year old', Waz. *pšārl*. Prob. < *\*upa-saradya-ka-* 'belonging to, born in spring' (v. *psarlai*). Cf. *waryū-mai* q.v. — Also in *dōšar(a)l* 'a kid of two years' (v. Darm., CXLVIII, and cf. Par. *dusara* 'id.'), Waz. *daršārla* 'sheep, three







*pešcum.* — *puštana* 'question', Waz. *paštanna*, H. *pəxtana*, Kh., B., Nz. *puxtán(n)a*, M. *paxtána*, M. 2 *pəxtána* etc. Popularly associated with *paštūn*, cf. AJ. *paštūn xū da paštānē wəžai dai, da rōtai wəžai na dai* 'a Pathan is hungry after questions, not after bread'.

*pušta-warga* 'kidney'. — Waz. *paštawargai*, H. *pəxtawárga*, Khl. *puxtawárgē* pl., Ga. *paxtawárgāi*, B. *paxtawárgi*. — < Av. *paršti-* 'back' (v. *puštaī*) + *\*warkā*, cf. Av. *vərədka-*, Prs. *gurda* etc., poss. also Shgh. *ūwǝ* (= *\*ūš<sup>wj</sup>*?), *wūšč* (cf. e. g. *vūš<sup>wj</sup>* 'carried' < *\*brtaka-*). — Psht. f. prob. from old dual. *-ā*. The assim. *\*tk* > *\*k* must be older than the transition *\*rt* > *r*, cf. Wkh. *welk*, perhaps very much older (v. Jacobsohn, *Arier u. Ugrof.* 220).

*pašōya, pašwaya* 'spelling'. V. s.v. *šayal*.

*pātē, pātō* 'remaining, left'. — Waz. *pōtai*, H. *pātə*, B. *pātə*, M., Km. etc. *pāte*, M. 3 *pāt*. — Etym. unknown. *\*pati-ašta-* from Av. *az-* 'to drive' etc. does not suit the meaning.

*patūn* 'the thigh of a man'. — H., B., Khl., *patūn* 'id.', but Ga. 'thigh of small animals'. — < Av. *paitištāna-* 'leg', cf. Shgh. *bīštūn*, Yazg. *bəxtēn*.

Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', v. s.v. *tōd*.

*pēwdəl, pēwdəm, pēyəl, pēyəm* 'to string, file, thread, pierce', Waz. *pēyəl* 'to transfix'. — Prob. orig. pres. stem *pēy<sup>o</sup>*, preter. *pēwd<sup>o</sup>* < *\*pati-* (*w?*) *af-ya-*, *\*pati-* (*w?*) *af-ta-*? — Orm. K. lw. *payēk, piyēk* 'to string beads'.

*pōwul, piāyəm* 'to graze'. — Waz. *pēwəl, pyaiyā*, Bn. *pīwul*. — *pō* < *\*pāta-*, *piāy-* < *\*pāy-*, cf. Av. *pā(y)-* 'to guard', Orm. *payēk* 'to graze'. — *pāləl* 'to protect' is borr. from Lhd. *pālaṇ*.

Waz. *paxa* 'feather, leaf'. — Borr. from Ind., cf. Si. *pakh<sup>u</sup>* 'feather' etc.? But *x* < *kh* is irregular.

*pəx* 'scab'. — Etym. unknown.

180. *pōx*, pl. *pāxə* 'ripe, cooked', G. < *\*paxwa-*, cf. Skr. *pakva-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *pēx* 'ripe'. — *ō* through the influence of *w*, cf. *rōy*.

*paxsədəl* 'to grieve, fret, yearn', *paxsāk, paxšāk* 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown.

*paxwandai* 'a loop, noose'. — *wandai* v. s.v. *wand*.

*paxyal* m. 'sweating', v. s.v. *xwala*.

*pyaməl* 'to measure (as liquids, grain etc.)'. — < *\*pati-mā-*, *\*maya-*? *piāza* 'miscarrying', v. *spēyāza*.

166. *paza* 'nose'. Acc. to G. genuine, while *pōza* is borr. from Prs. *pōz*. — *pēza* 'peak of a mountain', Waz., B., M. *pēza* 'nose', H., Khl., Ga., Sb. *pōza*, A. *paza*, Khair-ul-B. *pəz*. — Cf. also *kaṛ-bēzē*, *\*mēzē* 'mucus from the nose', *warbūz* (H. *warbūz*, Khl. *urbūz*) 'muzzle' (cf. sv. *war-*), *tambūzak, tambūza, tambēza* 'muzzle, bridge of the







- nose' (cf. Prs. *tarfūz* etc.), *pēzwān* 'nose-ring'. The forms with *-ēz-* < *\*-auzy-* are genuine, *pa-* may be explained from *\*pwa-* < *\*pau-*. — Orm. L. *pōz* 'mouth' is borr., K. *pyūz* poss. genuine.
360. *pēzē*, *bēzal* 'to darn, fine-draw, mend, stitch' (Rav., Bell.), G. 'to sift' (on what authority?). — Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *bēxtan*, *bēzam* 'to sift'. — Imposs. on acc. of the meaning. *pēzna* 'sieve' has no corresponding form in Prs., poss. = *\*pējna* < *\*pati-waičanā-*, cf. Yazgh. *pāxt-* 'to sift', Ashk. *pēča* 'sieve' etc. — *pēzēl* < *\*peiḡ-*, cf. Lat. *pingo* in the sense of 'stitching' (cf. Walde s.v.)?
171. *pēžandəl*, *pēžanəm* 'to recognize', v. *°žandəl*. *pē-* before palatal as in *pēcūmai*, but *patūn*, *pašōya*, *paxyal*.  
*pūš* 'sprinkling', Waz. *pīš*. Cf. Skr. *pr̥ṣ-* 'to sprinkle'? — *pūš*, *pūg*, *pūk* 'blowing, blast', Waz. *pīkai* is a diff. word, borr. from Lhd. *phūkā*.

## R.

- rā* adverbial pron. 1. s. and pl., 'to me', also 'here'. — Gen. *rā*, Afr. *rā*, Waz. *rō*, but Kh. *rā*, Km. *ar*. — Acc. to Darm. LXXXII < Av. *aθra* (cf. *dar*, *war*). *rā* < *\*aθrā*, *ar* < *\*aθra* acc. to the sentence stress? Cf. Orm. K. *hir*, *rī*, L. *ēr*, *ar* (v. Report, 35).
- rabāna* 'moonlight'. Dissim. < *\*wrabāna* < *\*fra-prnā-*, cf. Sak. *purra-* 'moon', and poss. Prs. *barn* 'new-moon' (< *\*apṛna-*?).
- rēbār* 'a go-between, match-maker'. — Etym. unknown.
187. *riča* 'tick, nit, egg of a louse'. G. compares Skr. *likṣā-*, Prs. *rišk*, Oss. *lisk* etc. — *\*kš* > *\*šk* in this word is common Ir. (G. § 13,2). — Psht. *i*, not *ə* after *r*. — Caucasian words like Rut. *lix*, Bud. *liš*, Chakh. *viš* 'louse' (Erckert) are poss. borr. from Ir.
367. *rōy* 'well, in health'. G. compares Skr. *raghu-*, *laghu-* 'light, quick, active', but objects to f. *rōya*, not *\*raya*. — Cf. also Av. *rayu-* 'swift'. — *rangai* 'thin, scanty, shallow, slight' (Waz. *rang* 'spread', *rangai* 'shallow') is prob. not connected with *raghu-* etc., as words belonging to this group are not found in the sense of 'small' etc. (cf. Gr. *ἐλαχύς*) in Indo-Ir.
186. *rāma*, *rīma* 'mucus, dysentery' (Bell.), *ramē* pl. 'mucus, bile' (Rav.). G. compares Av. *ray-* 'to stool', Prs. *rīm* 'pus, matter' (also borr. in Psht.). — Why not *\*rēma*? Prob. < *\*rimā-*.  
*rīna* 'awl', Waz. *rīnā*. — Etym. unknown.
189. *rūn*, *wrūn* 'thigh', G. < Av. *rāna-*. — Khl. *rūn*, Ga. *wrūn*, Waz. *vrīn*.  
*wrū* < *rū-* is due to the same tendency as Av. *uru-* < *\*ru-*.  
*rangai* 'thin, slight', v. s.v. *rōy*.
190. *rūn*, f. *rūna* 'bright', *raṇā* f. 'brightness, light', G. < Av. *raoxšna-*. — Waz. *rīn*, f. *raṇa*, AJ., H., Km. etc. *rūṇ*, *raṇa* (not *rūna*). — Cf.







also Sak. *rrūnattāti*- 'brightness', Orm. *rūn* 'fire', Par. *rhīne*. \**au* (\**ō*?) > *wa* is later than \**xšn* > \**šn* > *n*.

*raswalai*, *rasōlai* 'corn, gall'. — Etym. unknown.

184. *raš* m. 'dirt, filth, ordure, matter or pus from a wound', G. < Av. *raēša*- 'wound, hurt, bodily damage', cf. Prs. *rēš* 'wound, pus, matter'. — Prob. a contamination has taken place between Av. *raēša*-, from *raēš*- 'to hurt' (cf. also Oss. *rīs* 'pain'), and \**raiša*- < \**loiso*-, cf. Old Prussian *layso* 'potter's clay', Old Norw. *leir* 'clay', and further Lat. *limus* 'filth, dirt', etc. — Waz. *raš* 'cream' prob. is the same word, denoting the thick part of the milk. — Regarding -*aš* v. s.v. *maš*.

*rēšal* 'to spin', v. s.v. *wrēšal*.

*rištalai*, *rāštalai* 'the grain remaining on the ground of the threshing floor'. Cf. Av. *rāθ*-, *irista*- 'to stick to, adhere to, lie on the ground'.

*rāškō* m. 'an instrument for drawing anything out with'. < *rā-kšō*, v. *kšal*.

*riškaī* 'fillet, strip, band'. < \**rištra*-, v. s.v. *wrēšal*.

188. *rištūnai*, *rištīnai* 'true', *rištiyā* 'truth'. G. compares Av. *arš*- (*arāš*-) 'right, true', *arštāt*- '(the goddess of) righteousness' etc., and considers *t* to be the remnant of an old suffix. — *rištiyā* is used also as an adj. — Waz. *rištiyā* (*š* or *š*?), H., Khl., M. 3 *rixtiyā*, Sb. *rextiyā*, B. *rextā*, H., M. 3, Khl. *rixtiyā*, but Khl., A.J., M. 2 also *rištiyā*. — Kohist. Shina lw. *rištēā* 'genuine', *dārištīnū* 'right'. — \**rštāti*- (cf. Av. *arštāt*-) > \**rštā* > *rištiyā*, and, with secondary palatalization of *š*, *rištiyā*-. These forms can be explained only on the supposition that, in the case of initial \**ršt*-, the *š* became *š* through the influence of *r*, before the development of a separate vocalic element. The internal group \**ršt*- resulted in \**e(r)št* or \**u(r)št*, cf. e. g. *išai* (s.v. *ōšōdāl*) and *puštaī*. A different treatment of initial and internal *r* is phonetically quite natural, and is found in Ind. also. — Before a single consonant initial *r* becomes \*(*e*)*r*, cf. *rūnd* 'blind' (with secondary elision of the initial vowel), *yaš*, *ēš* 'bear'. — It seems impossible to derive the Psht. forms from \**rašt*-, cf. Soghd. *ršt*, *ršty'k* 'just, right', Chr. Soghd. *rēštyāq*, Sak. *rrašta*- etc., as this form would result in Psht. \**rat*. — The preservation of sonantic *r* in E. Ir. dialects till a comparatively late date is proved by the contrast between Shgh. *ken*- < \**kun*- (already in old Ir.) < \**kyn*-, but *čūd* < \**krt*- (v. s.v. *čāra*), and by Sak. *ysira*- 'heart', where -*d*- must have been elided before \**r* became *ir*; if not, we should expect \**ysila*- < \**sirḍa*-.

*rwā* 'marriage procession', v. *wrā*.

*rawai* 'demon, goblin'. — M. f. *rāwiyē*, Z. *rāwyē*. — Derivation < \**rawaka*- cf. Skr. *rava*- 'roar, yell' is quite uncertain.







365. *rawdāl*<sup>1</sup>, *rawəm* 'to reap'. G. rejects the comparison with Skr. *lū-* and mentions the possibility of *rawdāl* < \**drawdāl* being related to Prs. *dirawīdan* etc. — To a large extent abandoned, prob. on account of the collision with *rawdāl*<sup>2</sup>, and replaced through Waz. *rēbdāl*, H. *rēbāl*, *rēbəm*, Khl. *rēbī*, B. *rēbdāl*, *rēbā* < \**raupaya-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *rōp-* (cf. Barth., *miran* M. III, 8). — The derivation of *rawdāl* from \**drawdāl* seems impossible. — *rawd-*, *rəwd-* < \**rufta-*, the pres. *raw-* is prob. an analogical formation. The original paradigm would be *rawd-*, *rēb-*.
366. *rawdāl*<sup>2</sup> 'to suck'. G. compares Sar. *row-*, and, with Tomaschek, Gr. *ῥοφέω* etc. — Waz. *rāvdāl* trans., *rawəl* caus.
191. *rwaj* f. 'day'. G. compares Av. *raoča-* 'light, day', Skr. *rociṣ-* etc. — Sb., K. *r<sup>w</sup>az*, H., Chach *raz*, Ga. *wraj*, Khl., Nz. etc. *wraz*, B. *wrēj*, Afr., B. 1, Ms., Bn. *wrēs*, Kh. (w)*rēs*, Waz. *wraz*. — Fem. under the infl. of *špa* 'night'?
- rwastō* 'after, behind', v. *wrastō*.
- ruwēza* 'female marriage guest', v. s.v. *wrā*.
183. *rayəl*, *rāyəm* 'to bray (as an ass)', *rayā* f. 'braying'. G. compares Skr. *rai-*, *rāyati* 'to bark'.
- riyāša*, *rāša* 'heap of grain', Khl. *rāša*, Waz. *rēša* 'winnowed grain'. On acc. of the vowel scarcely borrr. from Prs. *rāš* 'id.', poss. genuine < \**rāsī-*, cf. Skr. *rāśī-* 'heap'.
- riyawdāl*, *riyawəm* 'to raise, lift'. — Etym. unknown. — Connected with Av. *rap-* 'to support, serve', *riyawd-* < \**rafti-*?
- rōža* 'fast', also *rōja*, *rōza*. Borrr. from Prs., the forms with *ž*, *j* at an early date.
185. *ražēdāl* 'to cast off, shed, to fall (as leaves)' etc. Acc. to G. a denom. connected with Av. *harəz-* 'to let go', with metathesis of *ar* > *ra*. — Khl. *rajawəl*, Khiz. *ražēdāl*, *rēž<sup>o</sup>*, *rēj<sup>o</sup>*, Ganj-i-Pashto *rēžēdāl*. — Psht. *ra* < *ar* has no parallels. *raž-* either < \**razaya-*, cf. Skr. *rah-* 'to leave, part, abandon', or, better, < Av. *raēk-* (*raēčaya-*) 'to leave, abandon', cf. Prs. *rēxtan*, *rēzam* 'to pour, scatter, diffuse' etc. In that case we must assume \**aiča* > *aža*, *aja* (but \**ača* > *aja*). *raž-* < \**raiča-*, *rēž-* < \**raič(a)ya-*, cf. s.v. *maš*. — *wražūn* 'dispersion' < \**wi-raičāna-*, cf. Soghd. *wyr'yč* 'he poured out' (Meillet, BSL. XXIII, 101), Chr. Soghd. *parič-* 'to leave', Wkh. *wareč-n* 'to remain, to be tired', Sar. *warezdao*, Ishk. *frin* 'he remained (< \**vi-rinxna-*) etc. (With Wkh., Sar. cf. semasiologically Si. *virē-*, *virtō* 'to be wearied').
- rūžd* 'habituated, accustomed', Waz. *rīždai*, *rīždyawəl* 'to accustom'. — Etym. unknown.
- rēždēdāl* 'to tremble, quiver'. — Cf. W. Oss. *rezun* 'to tremble', Sak. *ha-rriys-* 'to fear'. With intensive redupl. \**rairiz-* > \**rērēz-* > *rēžd-* (v. sv. *lēžəl*)?







## R.

*rūnd* 'blind' < \**ṛta-anda-*. Cf. Av. *anda-*, Sak. *hana-*, Orm. *hōnd*, and Av. *aš-* emphasizing prefix < \**ṛta-* (v. BSL. XXV, 63).  
*rānjara*, *zaraṇa*, *nanzara*, *rānjara* m. 'tar'. — Prob. *rānjara* is the original form. — Connected with Prs. *rang* 'colour', *razīdan* 'to dye, colour'?

## S.

210. *sōe* m., *sōya* f. 'hare'. G. compares Skr. *śaśa-* (< \**śasa-*), Wkh. *sūi*. — Waz. *sēya*, *sōya* f., Khl. *sāwa* f., B. *sōeya* m. and f., H. *séwe* m., M. *sōi* m., *sōya* f., Ga. *sōē*. — With contraction < \**saha-ka-*, cf. Sak. *saha-*, Par. *sahōk*, Orm. *sikak*. — *sōyālai*, Waz. *samyōlai* 'a hare's burrow', v. s.v. *yālai*.

*sābah* m. (Rav. and Bell.) 'a kind of grass', *sābuh* (Rav.), *sābah* m. (Bell.) 'vegetables, greens', *sābū* 'a species of grass growing in the hills, Panicum Colonum', Waz. *sōbā* m. pl. 'a kind of vegetable eaten with bread'. — < \**sāp-*, cf. Shgh. *sēbc* 'a cultivated field' < \**sāpači-*, Prs. *sabz* 'green, grass' < \**sapači-*. Cf. also Gr. *κηπος* 'garden'? The semasiological relationship between 'field, garden' and 'grass, greens' as in *wāṣṣa*, *marya*, or in Gr. *χόρτος*, Welsh Gyp. *čār* 'grass'. — Cf. Pash. *savī* 'grass'?

*sūyēdal* 'to become perforated, pierced'. — Denom., cf. Av. *sūkā-* 'needle', Prs. *sōzan*, Shgh. *sej*, Par. *sučīn* etc.

194. *sāh* m., *sā*, *saha* f. 'breath, life'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Skr. *śvāsa-*, Bal. *sāh*, Gabri *šā*. — Waz. *sāya*. — The Psht. and the Bal. words are borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *sāh* etc. (v. AO. I, 282). Darm. derives the word from Hi. *sās*.

*sāja* 'a large flat stone or pebble, used for grinding condiments on'. — Poss. < \*(a)*sači-* < \**akṇ-qī-*, cf. Gr. *ἀκόνη* 'whetstone', Prs. *sān* (< \**asān*? or = Skr. *śāṇa-*? v. Horn, 98) 'id.', Kurd. 'millstone'. But Prs. *ās* 'millstone' prob. < \**arθra-* (v. *ōrā*) not < \**ak-* (Horn. 22).

*skōē* m. 'sewing a seam, a stitch'. Waz. *skēi* 'embroidery' (*skazai* 'stitch'). — Etym. unknown.

*skālwa*, *škālwa* m. 'discourse, mention'. — Etym. unknown.

*skāṇ* 'dark-complexioned'. — Waz. *skōṇ* 'id.', *skāṇai* 'dark-brown', Khl. *skāṇē*. — Etym. unknown. — Derivation from \**skaršna-* cf. Skr. *kṛṣṇa-* etc. not prob., as no other forms with \**sk-* are known (cf. *kīṇ*). Connected with *skōr*?

*skōr* 'coal', Waz. *skōr*, pl. *skāra* 'piece of charcoal', H. *skōr*, *skāra*, 'half-burned coal', Khl. *skar* 'charcoal'; *skarwaṭa* (*sarwatka*, *sarwatka*, *carwatka*) 'ember, live coal', H. *skāraṭa*, Khl. *skarwaṭa* 'spark of fire'. — Gauthiot (MSL. XIX, 152) compares Minj. *skarbi* 'á' 'coal',







Yd. *iskawaṭ* < \**skarbata*-. The words are certainly connected, but cannot be regularly developed from \**skarbata*-. Yd. *ṭ* points to borrowing. — At any rate *skōr* is connected with Prs. *sikār* etc. 'coal' (v. Horn and Hübschm. 742). Cf. also Wkh. '*skorch*' 'charcoal' (Bell.), Kurd. *askil* 'embers'. — Pash. *askōr*, *askārgə*, *āskargi* 'coal' are borr. from Ir. — Shina *kāru* 'burning piece of coal', *kāri* 'piece of coal not burning' from a related form without *s*-?

*skastəl*, *skaləm*, *skustəl*, *skuləm* 'to shear, clip', Waz. *skwastəl*, *skōlā*. Cf. *skwal* 'shearing, clipping'. — The *w* renders the comparison with Av. *skand*- 'to break' uncertain. (Cf. Prs. *šikastan*, Sak. *ha-tcan*-, *ha-tcašte* (part. perf. f.) 'to destroy', Shgh. *š'čend*- 'to cut', Skr. (Dhātup.) *skhad*- 'to cleave'). Waz. *w* might, however, be secondarily developed after *k*, and *u* in *skustəl* may denote *ə*; but *skwal* seems, if correct, to be derived from \**skauda*-, not \**skada*-. — The Psht. unnasalized present would eventually correspond to Skr. *skhadate*.

368. *skaštəl*, *skaṇəm* 'to cut out, clip out'. Acc. to G. and Darm. < Av. *karāt*- (*-kərəntaiti*, *-kərəsta*-) etc., *s*- being a verbal prefix, and *s-kaṇ*- < \**kṛnt*-. — Waz. *skaštəl*, *skaṇā*, Khl. *skəṛəma*, AJ. *skaṇəm*. — *s*- < \**hača*-, if it does not belong to the root. *s-kəṇ*- < \**kṛṇ*- < \**kṛtn*-. — Orm. L. *parčar*- 'to cut' must be a lw. on account of the *r*. < Psht. \**parčəṇ*- (= \**parčār*-) < \**pariškrṇ*-?

*skōyəl*, *skōyəm* 'to scrape, scratch' < \**skābaya*-, cf. Lat. *scabo* etc. *b* > *w* lost before *y* cf. *stāyəl*(?), *wāyəl*. — Cf. Waz. *skēyī* f. 'pitchfork'?

192. *sal* '100', G. < Av. *sata*-. — Waz., Khl., M., M. 1, Km., Z., Pur., Kh. 1. *səl*, M. 2, Ga. *səl*, H. *sel*, B., Kh., M. 3 *sal*. Kh. *pīnzə śala* etc. — *sū* in *tērsū* '300' borr. from Ind.

*sīāl* 'equal, of the same tribe'. Waz. *siyōl* 'rival'. Cf. Khetrani *syāl* 'enemy', Bal. *syāl* 'relation, equal, enemy'. — Of Ind. origin, or from Ar. *ṣiyāl* 'overbearing, insulting'?

*sūlēdəl* 'to become ground, grated'. — Waz. *sīlawəl* 'to wear away'. — Orm. K. *sayēk* 'to abrade, smoothe', L. 'to rub, polish' (Orm. K. lw. *sūlaw* 'ēk' 'to abrade, grate' etc.) Cf. Av. *suđuš*- 'mill'?

*sēlwa*, *sēla* 'friendship, affection'. Waz. *sīlha* 'peace after war'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. lw.

*sīma* 'way, path, side, quarter'. Borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *sī*, *sīmā* (tatsama) 'boundary', Lhd. *sī*, Bal. lw. *sīm*, Skr. *sīman*-.

*sanjəl* 'to pour out, empty, eject water'. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *sic*-, *siñcati*, Panj. *simjñā*.

198. *spai* 'dog', f. *spai*. G. < Av. *span*-, cf. Prs. *sag* etc. — Waz. *spai* m. and f., B. *spai* m., *spai* f., etc. — < \**spaka*-, cf. Orm. *spuk*, Par. 'spay', 'spō etc.

*spējəl*, *spēcəl* 'to clear, clean, purify'. — Etym. unknown.







201. *spuk* 'light'. Acc. to G. genuine, but *subuk* borr. from Prs. *subuk*, cf. Phl. *spuk*. — Waz., H. *spək*. — Doubtful whether genuine, or borr. from Phl.
- spalam* 'fox' < *spēr-lam* 'grey-tail'. Cf. *tōr-lamai* 'n. of an animal'.  
*spalmaī* 'swallow-wort, milk-bush, Asclepias gigantea', Waz. *spəlmai*, — Etym. unknown. — Poss. < \**spiθma-*, cf. Gr. *σπυδής* 'broad, wide' (v. Walde, s.v. *spatium*).
369. *spalanai*, *spēlanai* 'the seed of the wild rue'. Acc. to G. from a noun \**spal-*, *spēl-*, cf. Prs. *aspand*. — Waz. *spēlanai*. — Hübschm. (ad 80) considers Psht. *spānda* 'wild rue' (Waz. *spōnda* 'a plant') to be borr. from Prs. *aspand*. — This is not phonetically prob.; *spal-*, *spēl* with orig. *η*?
200. *spīn* 'white', G. < \**spaina-*, cf. Av. *spaēta-*. — Better < \**spaiθna-* (not \**spiθna-*, as the vowel is not lengthened in *bən*, q. v.) cf. Qainat Gypsy *safīnug* 'white', Kurd. *ispīn-dār* 'poplar', Skr. *śvitna-*. — *spīna* 'fat, suet, tallow' < *spīn*; but *spīna* 'tendon Achilles' (Ga. *spīnə*, M., Km. *spīna* 'thigh')?
- spōnai* 'ring-worm', Waz. *spīnai*, Khl. *spūnē*. — Etym. unknown.
- spānsai* 'string, thread', Waz. *spānsai*, *spānsai* 'cotton twist, guinea worm', cf. *spōnai*. — Etym. unknown.
- spāra* 'plough-share'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *supār*, as *ā* becomes *ō* even in feminines in *-a*. — Cf. Sar. *spur*, Ishk. *uspīr*, Wkh. *spūd<sup>ar</sup>* etc. — Cf. *saspār*, *sispār* 'id.', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (Khl. *saspōra*), Par. *phī-e-šašpār* 'hoe'. Derivation < \**saš-spōr* (\**saš* < \**sasθra-*, Skr. *śastra-* 'iron, steel') is very doubtful.
202. *spērə* 'gray', G. < \**spiθra-*, cf. Skr. *śvitra-* etc. — In all dialects *ē*, accordingly *spērə* < \**spaiθra-*, if not *ēr* < \**iθr* (cf. *cēr*). — *spērə* also means 'unlucky, useless', e. g. H. *zə spērə yəm* 'I have bad luck at play'.
- spōr* 'horseman', v. sv. *swōr-*.
- spōr* 'dry, stale, withered; plain, simple, pure'. — Etym. unknown.
- sparya* 'a well'. Orig. 'a spring' < \**sparg-* 'to burst forth', Skr. *sphūrj-*. Av. *sparəya-* means 'a shoot' (used about the barbs of an arrow), cf. *fra-sparəya-* 'a shoot', cf. Sak. *hašpalgya-* 'to make to blossom', Soghd. *sp̄ry-* 'to blossom', Wkh. *spray* 'flower'. Cf. also Lat. *spargo* 'to sprinkle' etc., and Engl. *spring*.
- sparxai* 'skewer, peg, packing needle'. — Etym. unknown.
- spar(d)əl*, *sparəm* 'to undo, unravel, open', < \**spart-*, cf. Skr. *sphaṭ-* 'to burst, expand'? Or, with *r* from the preter., cf. Orm. *w<sup>a</sup>spalyēk* 'to wring, press out', Av. *vī-spar-*?
- spēšta* 'the membraneous covering of the stomach, peritoneum'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. as 'covering' < 'clinging', cf. Skr. *spṛṣṭi-* 'touching'.
- spōxz* m., *spōxza* f. 'bladder, pubes'. Waz. *spēxz* m., Khl. *spōxza*, 'bladder, groin'. — Etym. unknown.







*spēyāza* 'miscarrying', cf. *pīāza*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *spā-*, *spaya-* 'to throw away'?

199. *spaža* 'louse', G. < Av. *spiš-* n. — Not *ž*, but *ž!* — Khl., Z. *spāga*, H., Ga., M., B. *spāga*, Waz. *spaža*. — The gender has been influenced by *wraža* (Khl. *wrāga*, G. *wrāga*, but B. *wrégi*, M. *wrágyē*) 'flea'. — Cf. also Orm. K. *spōī*, L. *špōī*, Par. *spō*, Shgh. *sepaž*, Soghd, *špšh*, Wkh. *šiš* (which points to *\*šw-*, and is not due to assim. as proposed by Gauth., Gramm. Sogd. 165), Prs. *supuš* (Horn 705), Zaza *ispidā*, Talahedeshk *šüş*, Abdu *šiš* (Zhukovskiy, Materiali, I, 264).

*spažma*, *spēžma*, *sažma* 'nostril'. — H., Khl., M. *spēgma*. — Etym. unknown. < *\*spirmsā* < *\*srifsmā*, cf. Av. *srifa-*?

*spōžmaī* 'moon, moonlight'. — Waz. *špēžmai*, Ward. *spōžmai*, Kh. *spāžmaī*, Kh. 1 *spēžmai*, Khl., Ga., Durr. K., Trk. *spōgmaī*, A. *spōgmāi*, Km., M. 1 *spōgmaī*, M. 2 *spōgmē*, Nz. *spōgmaī*, H. *spōgmēi*, Tir. (borr. from Ghilz.) *spōymai*, Sl. *spōmžēi*, B. *spōngai*, B. 1 *spōngai*, Z. *spōngē*. — With *-maī* cf. Orm. *māi*, Oss. *māi* 'moon', Par. *mēhī* 'month' etc. — *spōž-* < *\*spāša-* < *\*spēk-so-* cf. Skr. *spašta-* 'visible, clear'? But the vriddhi is irregular. — Cf. also *wažmaī* 'id.' (B. *gumakai* < *\*ugmakai* < *\*wažmakai*?), *waž-* < Av. *vaxša-* 'growth'? — *tarōžmaī* 'a moonless night'. Waz. *tarēžmai*, Khl. *taragmaī*, M. *trōgmaī* etc., B. *tarōngai*. Darm. compares *tarōž-* with Prs. *tārik* 'dark'; prob. it has been transformed from *tōr* under the infl. of *spōž-*, *waž-*.

*sar* 'head'. May be genuine < Av. *sarah-*. In many compounds it is borr. from Prs.

*sara* 'together with'. Not 'on the top of' < Av. *sarah-* 'head', but < *sar-* 'union' (e. g. Y. 41, 6 *tavačā sarəm ašahyāčā* 'to a union with thee and with A.' > 'together with'). In the older literature *sara* is still used as a noun, e. g. in Fawā'id-uš-Sari'ah: *yaibat sara ma kānai* 'do not associate with a slanderer', just as: *la yaibatūnō parhēz kānai* 'avoid the slanderers'. Cf. also *la haya sara* = *sara da haya* 'together with him'.

*sarā* 'manure, dung'. Cf. Av. *sairya-* 'dung'.

208. *sūr* f. *sara* 'red', G. < Av. *suxra-*. — Waz. *sīr*, *sra*, H. *sur*, *sra*, Khl. *sūr*, *sārā* etc. — H. *sér<sup>a</sup>zer*, B. *sār<sup>a</sup>zar*, but M. 2 *sārazar* 'gold'.

209. *sūrai* < 'hole', G. < *\*sufraka-*, cf. Prs. *sufra* 'podex', *suftan* 'to perforate'. Hübschm. (ad 754) rejects this comparison on account of Pāz. *sūlā*, Phl. *sūlāk*: Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* 'hole'. — H. *surē* 'hole in a needle', Khl. *sūrē* 'hole', Waz. *sarwai*, B. *surwai*, M., Kh. *sarwai*, Z. *sarwāi*, M. 3 obl. pl. *sarwō* 'loopholes'. — If *sūrai* and *sarwai*, as is prob., are identical, they can only be derived from *\*suwr-*, which became either *sūr-*, or, in order to preserve the *w*, *surw-*, *sarw-* with metathesis. But in that case it is not prob.







that *sūrai* is connected with Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* etc. — *sūrai* prob. < \**subra-ka-*, cf. Skr. *śvabhra-* 'hole, pit'. Can Wkh. *sarv* 'pit, cavern', *mīs-sarv* 'nostril' (Bell.) also have the same origin? — Lhd. *sūrā* 'hole' is borr. from Prs., just as *sūrāx*. — But Psht. *sūrai* 'hole, cavity'?

370. *surup* 'lead'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *surb*, cf. Bal. *surup*. *saṛai* 'man'. — Note B. *saṛai*, pl. *saṛī*, obl. *saṛáyo*, Waz. obl. pl. *saṛai*. — Cf. Av. *saraidya-* 'fellow', Bal. *sar* 'man' (< \**sard*, cf. *mar* 'man'). *saṛai* prob. < \**sardaka-*, not \**sardyaka-*, as the *s-* is not palatalized. Cf. *sarōtē* 'fellow' (Lor.) < \**sardā-šta-*? — Sak. (Dandan Uiliq doc.) *sīdaka-* is the name of some functionary; it 'alderman', poss. < \**sardyaka-*. Skr. *śardha-* 'host, troop' might acquire the sense of 'guild'.
211. *sōr*, f. *sara* 'cold', G. < Av. *sarata-*. — Waz. also *sōr*, f. *sāra*. *sat* 'straight, flat, level'. — Etym. unknown. *stay* 'sordid, avaricious; astringent, binding'. — Etym. unknown. — Orig. 'stiff, hard', < \**staka-*, v. s. v. *stūn*?
195. *sātāl*, *sātām* 'to keep, protect'. Acc. to G. formed from \**sāt* = Prs. *saxt* 'hard'. — Waz. *sōtāl* 'to keep, cherish, defend'. — Cf. also Prs. *sāxtan* 'to make, prepare' etc., Av. *sak-* 'to be able'. *stam* 'exertion, travail, parturition'. Cf. Skr. *stambha-* 'rigidness, torpor, paralysis', Prs. *sitamba* 'violent', Phl. Turf. *istaft* 'anguish'? *stōmān* 'tired, wearied'. — < \**a-staumana-*, cf. Phl. Psalter *stōmanī* 'fortitude' = Skr. \**sthaviman-*? *stana* 'recession, retirement', *stūn* 'returned, going back'. — Etym. unknown.
203. *stān* f. 'needle, post, pillar', G. < Av. *stūna-* 'pillar'. — Waz. *stān* 'needle', *stānyē* 'pole', B. 2 *stana* 'needle', *stani* 'pillar', H. Khl. *stān* 'needle, pillar', B. *stan*, Z. *stāna* 'pillar'. — < \**stūni-* or \**stūnyā-*, cf. Soghd. \**st'wnyh* 'pillar'. *stūn* 'lying flat on the back, supine', *stūnī-stay* 'lying stiff'. — Waz. *stāmyē-stīy* 'lying on back', Khl. *stūnistōy sāmīlama*. — Cf. Av. *ustāna-* 'stretched out', Skr. *uttāna-* 'id., lying on the back, sleeping supinely'. — \**stay* < \**staka-*, cf. Skr. *stha-* 'standing'. *stūn* 'returned', v. *stana*. *stūnai* 'larynx' < \**stāmn-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), Av. *staman-* 'mouth (of animals)'. *stāra* 'diffidence, timidity, misgiving'. — Etym. unknown. 'Feeling of guilt' < Av. *stara-* 'sin'?
204. *star* 'big'. G. compares Skr. *sthūra-* 'big', Av. *staora-* 'big animal', Prs. *suturg* 'big', etc. — Waz., M. 3, Km. *stār*, B., Bn., M., Z. *star*, Khair-ul-B. *stwr* (most diall. *lōe*). Orm. K. lw. *st<sup>a</sup>r*, L. *stur*. — Av. *staora-* is a diff. word; but cf. Av. \**stūra-* 'large, big', and also Sak.







*stura-* 'heavy'. — Darm. XLIV compares Av. *staxra-* 'strong'; but the vowel points to *ũ*.

207. *stōrai* 'star', G. < Av. *star-* (*stār-*), cf. Prs. *sitāra* < \**stāra-ka-*, v. *starga*.  
 205. *starga* 'eye, planet', G. < Av. *stārā-* (*star-*), Skr. *str-*. — Waz., Khl. etc. *stārga* 'eye', B. *stārga*, Kh. *stārga* 'eye, star'. *staryalai* 'eye-ball', with *γ*. — Cf. Ishk. *struk* 'star'. Prob. < \**stṛkā-*.  
 206. *starai* 'tired', G. < Av. \**stārata-ka-*: *star-* 'to stretch out'. — Waz. *stārai*, H., Khl. *stārē*, Ga. *stārāi*, B. *stāra*, M., Z., *starai* etc. — Cf. Av. *ham-stārāt-* 'getting stiff', Orm. K. *stir*, L. *stōr* 'tired' (lw.?), Old Norw. *stirðr* 'stiff, rigid' (< \**stertyo-*).

*stāyāl*, *stāyām* 'to praise'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *sitūdan*, *sitāyam*, not directly < Av. *stav-*.

212. *swa* 'hoof', G. < Av. *safa-*. — Not Waz. (*kānowa*), Khl. (*sxom*), B. (*da ās nuk*), B. 2 (*e wās pxa*), or H. — Note *w* after *s*, but *špa*, *špaž*. — Khow. *supuk* is borr. from Ir.  
 213. *swāl*, *swajām*, past 3 s. *sə*, past part. *sawai* 'to burn' (intrans.), G. < Av. *saok-* 'to burn'. — Waz. *swāl*, *swēzā* intrans., *sēzāl*, *sēzā* trans., Rav. *sējāl*, *sējām* trans., H. *sēzāl*, Km. *sēzō!* 'put fire to!', but also trans. M. *kōṭā de dō mu wā-swala* 'we put fire to their house'. — *swaj* < \**sauča-*, *sēj-* < \**saučaya-*. With *sə*, *sawai* cf. Sak. *pasūta-* > *pasva-* 'burnt'. \**suxta-* > \**su'* > *sə* as \**duxta* > *-lə* in *tərlə* (v. s.v. *lūr*).

*swam*, *spam* 'the eye of a needle, small hole'. Waz. *sīm*, Khl. *swom*, B. *sem*. — *sīm*, *sem* might be derived from \**sumba-*, cf. Prs. *sumb*; but even if we assume a form with 'vollstufe' \**spamba-*, *swam* remains unexplained. The alternation cannot be explained as in *swōr* (q. v.), *spōr*. — Cf. *spēžma*, *sažma* 'nostril' (but Khl. also *sp-*), *spēyama*, *sēma* 'bitch in heat', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (s.v. *spāra*).

*swōr*, *spōr* 'horseman'. — Waz. *swōr*, *spōr*, A., Rs., Nz. *spōr*, B., Afr. *swōr*, *swōr*, H., Khl., AJ. *sōr*, f. *swara*. — *sōr* < *swōr* (cf. *calōr* < *calwōr*). *swōr* and *spōr* both < \**spwōr* < \**aspabāra-*. — The Ir. word has been borr. early into Ind. *aśvavāra-* (in mod. Ind. gen. lw.s from Prs. *suwār*, but Kshm. *ašōwār*); but *aśvavāra-*, *aśva-vāla-* (Patanj. 8, 2, 18) prob. means 'hair from the tail of a horse' (or, with a secondary meaning: 'Saccharum Spontaneum'), cf. *aśva-vāla-* (Kāty. Śr., Ś.Br.), not 'horseman', as assumed by Tedesco (ZII. II, 40). It would be strange to find *l* in an Ir. lw.; but the doublet *vārā-*, *vāla-* 'hair' is well established. — *swarlai*, *sparlai* 'riding, horsemanship' < \**aspabāra-ṭwaka*.

*swēšāl* 'to milk', v. *lwašāl*.

*sxā*, *xsā* 'rotten'. — H., Khl. *sxā*. — Etym. unknown.

*sxai*, *xsai* 'calf'. — H. *sxē* 'calf, young bullock', Ga. *sxāi*, 'calf', B. *sxai*, but Waz., M., Km. *xsai*, Khl. *xusē*. — Cf. *sxwandar* 'young bullock', Waz. *sx(w)andar*. — If *sxw-*, as is prob., is the original







- initial, we may derive the words from \**saxwa-*, and compare Skr. *śakvan-* 'powerful, mighty' also 'elephant', *śakvara-* 'bull', *śakvari-* 'cow'. — Orm. L. *xusī*, *xuskī* (lw.).
197. *sxar* 'father in law', G. < \**xsar* < \**xwsar* < Av. *x<sup>s</sup>asura-* — Waz., Ms. *xwsar*, H., Ga., B., M. *sxar*, Khl. *sxər*. H. pl. *sxarān*, B. *sxərān*, but M. *sxrūna*.  
*sxwandar* 'bullock', v. s.v. *sxai*.  
*sxwaštan* 'hot ashes, cinder'. — Etym. unknown.
196. *siyā* f., pl. *siyāwī* 'shade, darkness'. Acc. to G. genuine on acc. of the meaning, which differs from that of Prs. *siyāh* 'black'. Both words < Av. *syāva-* 'black'. — (Bal. *siyā* 'black' borrr. from Prs., but *šā* genuine). — Cf. Soghd. *sy''k* 'shade' (acc. to Gauthiot, 157 \**sayāk<sup>a</sup>* = Prs. *sāya*), Orm. *syāk<sup>a</sup>*, Par. *sēγ*. *siyā* cannot be separated from these words, which must be derived from \**sayā-*, Av. *a-sayā-*. — Psht. *sōrai*, *sēwrai* 'shade', H., Khl. *sōrē* etc., Waz. *syōra* 'shade', *syōrai* 'the shady side of a hill' must be compared with Par. *nī-sōr* 'the shady side of a hill' (cf. Fārs dial. *nīsā* 'id.', Houtum-Schindler), prob. < \**syāwa-ra-*. But why not *š-*? (cf. *siyalai*).  
*siyalai* 'rennet, prepared stomach of a kid etc.' — Etym. unknown. — < \**sadyaka-* 'covering', cf. Skr. *chada-* 'cover(ing)', *chādin-*, *chādana-* 'skin' etc.
- saž*, *sažkāl* 'this year', Khl. *sākkāl*, B. *sākwāl*, Waz. *saž(kōl)*, (*parōs-saž* 'last year'). < \**saxša-* 'current' < \**sakah-* 'passing (of the time)'. Ir. \**sak-* 'to pass the time' in Av., Anc. Prs. and Soghd. (v. Gauth., JRAS. 1912, 346). — \**saxša-* as Skr. *sakṣa-* 'overpowering': *sahas-* 'power' etc. The adjective force of the word appears clearly in Khushhāl's *dā saž kāl* 'this current year'.  
Waz. *saža* 'mountain ewe' (= *saža*). Cf. Orm. K. *sūš<sup>a</sup>* 'id'.
193. *sažai* 'lung', G. < Av. *suši-*, cf. Prs. *šuš*. — Waz. *səžai*, H. *ségē*, Khl. *səgē*, B. 2 *sāga*.

### Š.

- ša* f. 'back', Waz. *šō*. — Etym. unknown.
- šōe* m. 'coarse cotton cloth'. — Etym. unknown.
- šēba* 'heavy, pouring (rain)', Waz. *šēba* f. 'shower'. — Cf. Skr. *kṣip-* 'to throw, cast' etc., *kṣepa-* 'throwing, tossing' etc.
- šōbla* 'centipede', Waz. *šēbla*, M., B. *šōbla-*. — *-bla* < \**padā-*, v. *pal* (cf. Par. lw. *saibāl*, also *čilpāi* from Prs.). But *šō-*, *sai-*? Cf. also Waig. *šawora*, Bal. *sōwāsa*?
371. *šauda* m. 'milk'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *xšaodah-* 'current, stream of water', with which word he considers Shgh. *šūvd* etc. to be connected. — The word is generally pl., Waz. *šōda*, *šauda*, H. *šōda*, M. *šāuda*, B. *šōdē*. — Charpentier (MO. 18,40) correctly derives *šauda* from \**xšavda-* < Av. *xšvipta-* 'milk', and he explains the vowel as







due to the influence of Av. *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic, an alcoholic beverage made of milk'. — But it is prob. that the *i* has been affected by the two surrounding labials, cf. Shgh. *šūvd* (not < *xšaodah-*, which would be \**šūδ*), Sar. *xevd*, Yazgh. *šwoud*, Aurom. *šōt* etc. But Soghd. *ʔγšyβty* (\**a*xšift-), Orm. *šipī*. Cf. also Psht. *šidē*, prob. borr. into Dirī *šid* (Leech). — Av. *xšv-* becomes *šp-* in *špaš* '6', but *š-* in *šaudə* on account of the dissimilating influence of the following *f* (\**xšwifta-* > \**š<sup>w</sup>avda-* > *šaudə*). — Is this word found also in Ktesias XIV *αιτια[χόγα* the name of a tree, which *Ἑλληνιστὶ σημαίνει γλυκύν, ἡδύ* (cf. Prs. *širīn* 'sweet')?

*šaga* 'sand', Waz. *šagga*, M. *šágga* 'sand carried by rivers, small pebbles', B. *šága*, H. *šéga*, Khl. *šiga*. Never '*šigah*' (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 152). — Orm. K. lw. *sag<sup>a</sup>*. Cf. Par. *səgá*, Mj. *sūg<sup>ʔá</sup>*, Yd. *sigioh*, which can all be derived from \**sigyā-*. Prob borr. from a word corresponding to Skr. *sikatā-*. In the Dard languages we find a bewildering variety of forms which seem to be derived from, or in some way associated with *sikatā-*. Cf. E. Pash. *sā*, *seā*, Kshm. *sēkh*, Burush. (lw.?) '*soh*' f. From Skr. *sikatila-* 'sandy': W. Pash. *siyēl*, *sēl* m., Shina *sīgāl* f., Chiliss, Gowro *sigil*, Torw. *sigul* m., Bashkarik *sūgūt* f. — Khow. *šuyūr*, Kati *cū* m. (Bargromatal dial. *cuyu*), Waig. *šā*, Ashk. *šōra* may be derived from \**šukuta-*, \**šukura-* (\**šakura-*? infl. by Skr. *śarkara-*?). — Bal. *six* 'sand, barren land', poss. < \**sik*. — Psht. *šaglan* 'sandy' has prob. not retained an *l*, which has been lost in the noun, but *l* belongs to the suff., cf. *ōblan* 'watery' from *ōba*, and *zawlən* from *zawa* 'pus, matter'.

215. *šāk*, *šōe* 'dung', v. *γōšāk*.

218. *škōṇ*, *škūṇ* m. 'porcupine', G. < Av. *sukurəna-*, cf. Prs. *sugur(na)* etc. — Waz. *škīṇə*, H. *škūṇə*, B., M., Khl. *škūṇ*, *škāṇa*. — < \**sikurna-*, cf. Bal. *sikūn* (Brahui lw. *sīnkur* < \**sikurn*), Prs., Kurd. *sīxūr* etc., Par. *šuyur* (*šu-* < \**ši-* < \**si-*). Cf. also Orm. *sukal* (*l* < \**rn* as in *mlīč* 'apple': Psht. *maṇa*).

216. *šil* '20', but e. g. *yau wīšt* '21'. Acc. to G. *šil*, *wīšt* both < Av. *vīsaiti-*, *wīšt* poss. lw. — Gen. *šəl*, H. *šel*, B., Kh. *šal*. — Palatalization in all diall. in order to avoid collision with *šəh* '100'. — The different accentuation in \**wīsāti* > \**wšād* > *šəl*, and in e. g. \**dwā-wīsati* > *dwāwīšt* is explicable. Gauthiot's derivation (BSL. XX, 3): *šil* < \**išil* < \**iš<sup>o</sup>δ* < Av. *vīsaiti* is imposs., as *wī-* could not disappear. — Barth. (IF. XLII, 136 f.) compares *šil* with Skr. *kṣiti-* 'abode, habitation', assuming as Ir. meaning of the word 'number, score'. Av. *šiti-* 'abode' is late and rare (Meillet, BSL. XXV, 131), and the semasiological development seems hypothetical. Besides, in Waz. *šəl* is m.

*šōlē* pl. 'rice in the husk', Waz. *šēlē*. Borr. from Ind., Skr. *śāli-*, Kati *šāh* etc. — Psht. *šālaī* 'rice' is borr. from Prs. *šāh*, itself a lw. from Ind. Also Par. *šēl* < \**šāli-*.







*šlédəl* 'to break', < \**sid-*, Av. *saēd-*. Cf.Orm. *syōk* 'to break (as a rope)', Wkh. *ra-südn* 'to cut off'.

*šlānda* 'frog'. Cf. Kab. Prs. *šilēn*, Par. *šilānda*. — The origin of the word is unknown.

*šūma* 'the watch between midnight and daylight, food taken at that hour', Waz. *šīma*, Khl. *šūma*. — Horn (768) considers *šūma* to be borrh. from Prs. *šām* < Av. *xšāfnyā-* 'supper'. If *dūna* < \**hantafnā-* (v. s.v. *tōd*), *šūma* must be borrh., but this derivation of *dūna* is not certain. *fn* becomes *m* in Minj. *xšéma* 'supper'. Psht. *-ūm-* might be derived from \**-afn-*, but scarcely from \**-afny-*. If borrh., *ū* proves it to be an ancient lw. In most lw.s *š* is represented through *š*, in recent ones through *š̌*. *šūma* must eventually have been borrh. from an early Phl. form \**xšām*, cf. Turk. *axšam*, Georg. *vaxšami*. — Shgh. *šūm* 'evening' also is prob. borrh., in spite of its vowel (in more recent lw.s *ān*, *ām*), on account of the *m*, as \**fn* becomes \**vn* > *dm* in *xūd̄m* 'sleep'.

*šōmlē*, *šlōmbē* f. pl., or *šlōm(b)* pl. *šlōmbūna* m. 'butter-milk'. — H. *šumlē*, Khl. *šūmlē* '*pai če da obō pa šān narm wī*': 'milk which is thin like water'. — Acc. to Charpentier (MO. 18, 40 ff.) < \**šōmdē* < \**šōvdē* < \**xšavd-*, being a dialect form of *šauda* (q. v.). — But *šōmlē* and *šauda* have divergent meanings, and \**vd* can impossibly result in *ml*. — Prob. with metathesis < \**šōlma* < \**xšaudman-* (becoming f. like *tōma* < \**tauxmā*, Av. *taoxman-*) 'fluid'. Cf. Av. *xšusta-* 'fluid', *xšudra-* 'liquid, fluid, wine, semen', *xšaodah-* 'stream, current', *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic', (with *payah-* 'an alcoholic beverage prepared of milk'), and, formally, Skr. *kṣodiman-* 'minuteness' from *kṣud-* 'to shake, crush, pulverize'. — Also *šwala* 'colic' < \**xšaudā-*, cf. Skr. *kṣōda-* 'stamping, crushing'?

373. *šmērāl* 'to count'. Acc. to G. poss. genuine, while *šmārāl* is certainly borrh. from Prs. — Gen. *šmārāl*, *šmērāl* prob. a dial. form, cf. Waz. *šumār* 'counting'. — Both forms certainly borrh., as *šm-* would hardly remain in Psht. But *dō-mra* 'so much', *cō-mra* 'how much' (Wkh. *cōmur*, Bell.) < \*(h)*mār-*, Prs. *mar* 'number'.

372. *šān* 'nature, way, manner, similarity' etc. G. compares Prs. *sān* 'form, figure, semblance' etc. — In that case we should expect Psht. \**sūn*. *šān* is borrh. from Ar. Prs. *šān* 'condition, state' etc.

217. *šin*, f. *šna* 'green', G. < Av. *axšaēna-*, cf. Prs. *xašin*, Kurd. *šin* etc. — *šin* also 'blue'. — The loss of *a-* is older than the development of intervocalic \*(x)*š* into *š* > *ž*. — Barth. (AirWb. 51) explains *axšaēna-* as 'not bright', cf. *xšaēta-*. But cf. Khw. *oç* 'blue' < Skr. *akṣa-* 'blue vitriol'. *axšaēna-* from \**axša-*?

*šinai* 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**sidna-ka-*, cf. Skr. *chinna-* 'cut, torn, opened (as a wound)?' But Av. *sista-* from *saēd-*, v. *šlédəl*.







*šanda* 'impossible, desperate'. — Etym. unknown.

*šanēdal* 'to shake, tremble, flutter' etc. — Cf. the following word?

214. *šanəl* 'to ransack, explore, search, sound, peer, pry into' etc. Acc. to G. < \**zan-*, Av. *zan-* 'to know', cf. Anc. Prs. *xšnā-satiy*, Prs. *šināxtan*, Wkh. *kšūi-am*, Shgh. *šān-am* etc. — But *xšnā* < \**znā-*, not \**zan-*, *zan-* > \**xšan-*. — The Pamir words mean 'to hear' (I heard Shgh. *šénom*, *šúdum*) < Av. *sru-*. Finally the meaning of the Psht. word is rather far removed from that of *zan-*, and the concrete meaning 'to grope for' etc. is prob. the original one. < \**qsen-*, Gr. *ζαίω* 'to scratch'?

*šaṇḍ* 'barren'. Darm. (XIII) compares Skr. *ṣaṇḍha-*. The *š* shows that it is borr. from a Dard dial. But *saṇḍa* 'a male buffalo' < Lhd. *saṇḍhā*, cf. Skr. *ṣaṇḍa-*.

*šūṇḍ*<sup>1</sup> m., *šūṇḍa* 'lip'. — Gen. *šūṇḍa*, Waz. *war-šaṇḍ*, Z. *war-šāṇḍ* (*Warshand* n. of a vill. near Kohat). — Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇḍa-* 'elephant's trunk', H. etc. *sūḍ*. Cf. Khow. *šūn*, Tir. *šūṇḍ* 'lip', borr. into Shgh. *šand*, Par. *šūṇḍ*, and Wkh. *šind* 'gum' (Bell.).

*šūṇḍ*<sup>2</sup> m. 'dry ginger'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇṭhi-*, cf. Lhd. *suṇḍh* etc.

219. *špa* 'night', G. < Av. *xšap-*. — Av. also *xšapā-*. — *nwāst* 'lying down' (q. v.) shows that intervocalic *-p-* became *-β-* before the contraction took place: *nwāst* < \**nβast* < \**niβast* < \**nipasta-*, and *špa* < \**špa* < \**šβa* < \**šaβa* < \**xšapā-*.

221. *špa*, *špūn*, pl. *špāna* 'shepherd', G. < \**fšu-pā(na)-*, cf. Prs. *šubān* etc. — Waz. *špūn*, H. *špa*, *špānā*, Khl. *špūn*, B. *špun*, *špānā*, M. 3 pl. *špānā*. — *špūn*, not \**š(w)ūn* (cf. *žmanj* 'comb'), shows that the *u* was elided before *fš-* became \**wž-*. — *špa* < \**fšu-pati-*, cf. Arm. lw. *špat*. — Chr. Soghd. *xwšp'ny* (\**xūšpānē*), Yd. *xušuwan* < \**hu-fšu-pāna-*? *č-* of several Ir. dialects < \**θš* < *fš*?

*špēlai* 'whistle, hiss', *špēlai* 'flute, pipe'. Waz. *špēlai* 'whistling'. Cf. Oss. *āxsīd* 'whistling', Skr. *kṣvid-*, *kṣvid-* 'to utter an inarticulate sound, hum, hiss, whistle', *kṣveḍa-* 'singing, buzzing in the ear, sound, noise'. *špēlai* < \**xšwaida-ka-*. \**kšwaid-* may be dissimilated from \**kšwaižd-*. The similarity between the Psht. and Skr. forms is too striking to be due only to a parallel onomatopoeic formation.

374. *špōl* 'sheep-fold', G. doubtfully < Av. \**fšu-pāiti-*, the preservation of final *l* < \**t* being irregular. — Waz. *špēl*. — G. § 21, 6 shows that a *t*, which becomes final, is lost after a long vowel in *wō* 'wind', *lū* 'smoke', *atiā* '80' etc. — In Minj. \**-t-* is lost, while \**-d-* remains as *l*. Similarly Psht. *°pōl* < Av. *pāda-* 'abode, home'? Then we must assume that \**-āda-* became \**-āḍ* > *-ōl*, but \**-āta-* > \**-āt* > \**-ā'* > *-ō* with loss of the final vowel before intervocalic *-t-* joined *-d-*.

222. *špēšta* 'lucerne'. G. compares Prs. *aspist* etc. < Av. \**aspō-asti-*. — Note that the palatalizing force of the final *-i* affects both the *s*'s as well







as the vowel. — Without palatalization prob. *Spēst* 'n. of a village in Suleiman Khel terr.'. — Also outside Psht. *Saoz Ishpishta*, n. of a pass in the Bamian Valley 35°20'/68°5'. Cf. also Aimaki *siwist*, Si. lw. *ustupust*''.

*špēšta*, *špētai* 'a wedge'. — Khl. *špētē*. — Etym. unknown. Connected with *špištai*? — Poss. < *spaišt*-, with preservation of *št* after *š* < *s* in some dialects. Cf. Lat. *spīca* etc.?

*špištai* 'spoke of a wheel'. Cf. the preceding word, Engl. *spoke* < \**spoiġo* etc.

223. *špēta* '60', G. < *xšvašti*-. — Waz., H., M. 1, Pur. 1, Kh. *špēta*, Khl., B., M. *špēta*, Kh. 1 *špētā* (= *drē šəla*), M. 2 *špētā*. — *ē* through the influence of the final *-i*, cf. Orm. K. *šwaištī* (K. *šūštu*). Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āxsai*.

220. *špaž* '6', G. < Av. *xšvaš*-. — Waz. *špēž*, Ms., Kh. *špēž*, Tar., Sl. *špaž*, Pur. *špāy*, Afr., B. *špēg*, Durr. K. *špāg*, H., Khl., Ga., GhA., GhGh., Sh., Trk., Nyaz., Sw. *špag*. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA., 1916, 244) < \**šwaša*. But then we should expect \**špažə* and \**špažəlas* as *pinja* and *pinjəlas*. — *-š* may have been preserved in a monosyllabic word (also *spəža* 'louse' < Av. *spiš*- has prob. got its f. *-a* added at a time when *-š* was lost in polysyllabic words). Nor is it poss. to decide whether the original initial group was \**šw*-, or \**xšw*-. — Note that \**šw*- (and \**šβ*-) become *šp*- in *špaž*, *špēlai*, *špa* (also Khl. *rišpāt*, Nz. *rišpāt* 'bribe' < Ar. Prs. *rišwat*), while *sw*- (\**šβ*-) remains in *swa*. Darm. (LXXVIII) explain *špāras* '16' as influenced by *cwārlas* '14'. But then why not \**špārlas*? Perhaps in a secondary compound *špaž*+*las* *šl* became *ɾ*. Phonetically this is quite poss. Cf. Orm. L. *šūlēš* (K. *šuwēš*).

*šar-yašai* 'Saccharum Sara'. *šar*- is borrh. from Dard, cf. Skr. *śara*- 'Saccharum Sara, arrow', Kati *šur* 'arrow'. V. *yašai* 'arrow'.

*šarmaš* 'wolf', Ga. *šarmax*, but acc. to H. *šarməx* is diff. from *lēwa* (q. v.). Prob. from *šarm-max* 'shame-faced' with faulty orthography.

Cf. Diri 'shīrmukh' 'hyena', Bal. 'kharma' 'wolf' (Sarāwak Gaz., 21).

*šaraī* 'blanket'. < \*(x)*šard*°, cf. Prs. *šāl*?

*šarəl*, *šarəm* 'to drive away'. — Etym. unknown.

375. *šta* 'is, exists'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *hištaiti*, which would result in \**štī*, and thinks that *šta* < *asti* is poss. — Waz., Ms., Afr., Ga., H., Khl. *šta*, Pur. 1, A. *sta*. — If the verbal suffix 3. sg. *-ī* is derived from \**ayati* (v. s.v. *camlastəl*) \**-ati* would result in *-a*, while *astī* would result in \**štī* (cf. *dī* s.v. *yəm*). *šta* prob. < \**histati* with restitution of dental *s* from *stā*-. — Note the frequent use of *šta dai*, *ništa dai*.

*šataī* 'barbed arrow'. — Etym. unknown.

*šwala* 'colic', v. s.v. *šōmlē*.







224. *šwəl*, *šəm*, perf. part. *šawai*, *šwalai* 'to become, be'. Acc. to G. < Av. *šav-* 'to go', cf. Skr. *cyu-*, Prs. *šudan* etc. — *šwəl* means also 'to be able to' as Kurd. *šūn*, Anaraki *mīšum* (JRAS., 1926, 422), Sede etc. *bēšōm* (< *xšāy-*?). — Kand., Marwat and Gh. have *s-*, just as Shgh. *sāwom*. — While *\*čy-* becomes *š-* in the auxiliary, *\*čiy-* results in *c-* (as in many other Ir. dialects, v. AO. I, 268) Afr. *cəm*, B. *cā*, Nz. *jəm*, H. *zəm* etc. 'I go'. Afr. *cam* 'I go', *rā-jam* 'I come', with the same distribution as in Orm. *caw<sup>a</sup>m* 'I go', but *rī-jaw<sup>a</sup>m* 'I come'. G.'s derivation of *jəm* from *yā-* (GrIrPh. I, 2, 219) is impossible. Reg. the possibility of deriving *c-* from *\*tač-*, v. s.v. *tləl*. — *cōwrai*, Waz. *cwārai* 'provisions for a journey' < *čiyāwadra-ka-*.

*šxwal* 'noise, uproar, din'. — Etym. unknown.

*šwalai* 'quiver for arrows'. — Etym. unknown.

### Š.

*šə*, f. *ša* 'good, pleasant'. G. (s.v. *šai*) doubtfully compares Prs. *xwaš* (*šə* < *\*xwšə*). — H., B. *xa* m. and f. — G.'s derivation not prob. If *nəh* '9' is genuine < *nava*, we might compare Av. *srao-*, *srava-* 'good' (?). But the derivation from Av. *srayah-*, 'more beautiful', Skr. *śrēyas-* 'better' is preferable, cf. also Prs. *sarah* 'good, agreeable'. *-ə* < *\*ayah*, however, is difficult, cf. *zra*. — Rs. *šə pālawn* and *šāi pālawn* 'a good wrestler'. Cf. *šai*.

376. *šai* 'right' (not 'left'). G. doubtfully < *\*lšai* < Av. *dašina-*. — From *dašina-ka-* one would expect something like Psht. *\*(l)šənai*. — *šai* poss. < Av. *srayah-* (v. s.v. *šə*) with the suff. *-ka-*. Semasiologically cf. e. g. Torwalak *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *su-*, *a-punya-*. — Orm. L. *xwai* 'right' is borr. from N. Psht.

*\*šōdəl* in *prē-šōdəl*, *prē-šōdəm*, past. part. *prē-išai* 'to drop, leave'. — Waz. *prēšdəl*, *prēšdā*, *prēyēšai*, H. *prēxōdəl*, *prēgdəm*, *prēxa*, Khl. *prēdama*, past. *prēxo*, f. *prēxwa*, 1 sg. f. *prēxwalama*, *prēxē*, Km. *prēg<sup>a</sup>dəm*, past. 3 pl. *prēxwul*, Z. *prēxai*, etc. — < *\*parai* + Av. *harəz-* 'to let go' (but v. s.v. *ražēdəl*). Cf. Orm. K. *hatak* (L. *wutuk*), *ž<sup>a</sup>m* 'to leave' (< *\*hṛštaka-*, *hṛz-*), Par. *yu-rz-ēw-* 'to pour out' (< *\*wi-hṛz-*), poss. also Sak. *pra-hāl-j-* 'to open', Chr. Soghd. *vixašāt* 'may he save' (< *\*wi-harš-*?). — Reg. *žd* < *\*rz* and *š* < *\*ršt* v. s.v. *lēžəl*.

Similarly *kšē-šōdəl*, *ždəm*, *išai* 'to place'. Waz. *kšēšdəl*, *kšēšwal*, *kšēšdā*, *kšēyēšai*, H. *kē(g)dəm*, past. *kēxodə*, *ēxa*, Khl. *kē(g)dama*, *kēxwo*, *ixē*, B. *kēgadə*, imper. 2 s. *kēgda*, *yāxa* etc.

*šāyal* 'to please, prefer, like', < *\*srāg-*, cf. Skr. *ślāgh-* 'to trust in, boast of, praise, commend'.

*šəja* 'woman'. — Waz. *šəza*, Ms., Pur. *šəja*, Sl. *šə<sup>d</sup>za*, Kh. *šəza*, Rs. *šəza*, GhA. *xəza*, Nz. *šəja*, H., Khl., A., Ga., M. *xəza*, Trk. *xəza*, B. *xəja*, etc. — < *\*striči-* + *a*, cf. Par. *šičak* 'woman', Zeb. *šēč* 'female',







and also Minj. *šiyá*, Wkh. *strēi* etc. — Av. *strī-*. — Many Dard languages also use derivatives of Skr. *strī-*. — The suff.  *\*-čī-* (f. of  *\*-ka-*) also in *nwaraz*, *wryaj*, *žmanj*, *sīāja* (?), *-aī* <  *\*-akī-* is a later, analogical form. Cf. Tedesco (Zll. IV, 142) about the Soghd. f. in *-čh* from stems in *-aka-*. — *maṛoša* 'married woman' v. sv. *maṛanai*. Cf. also *šajūnak*, pl. *šajūnak* 'hermaphrodite', from *šāja* and *nar*, pl. *nər* (q. v.) with secondary *-k*.

*škēl* m. 'tying a horse's two feet, rope used for that purpose'. — Etym. unknown.

*škūl* 'kiss', v. sv. *kšul*.

*škanjal* 'to abuse, upbraid', Waz. *škanəl*. — Etym. unknown.

*škar* 'horn', v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

Ms. *šal*, Waz. *šal* m. 'stair (built of stone or earth)'. — <  *\*srita-*, Skr. *śrita-* 'clinging, attached to, being fixed in'. Cf. W. Oss. *ásinā* 'ladder' <  *\*ā-srišna-*, Hi. etc. *sīrhī* 'ladder' <  *\*śliṣṭikā-* from *śliṣṭa-* 'clinging, adhering, joined together'; Gr. *κλίμαξ*, Anglo-Sax. *hlædder* 'ladder', Lith. *šlītės* f. pl. 'ladder'.

*šalūna* 'a boil, sore', <  *\*sratānā-* = Gr. *κροτώνη* 'excrescence on a tree'? Acc. to Boisacq <  *\*κροαο* <  *\*qrt-*, v. s.v. *κρόταλος*; but this seems uncertain.

*šna* 'the hip bone'. H. *x<sup>h</sup>ná*, B., B. 2 *x<sup>h</sup>nā*. — Cf. Av. *sraoni-* 'hip', Prs. *surūn*, Shgh. *šūn*, with 'umlaut' Bal. *srēn*. — Just as  *\*axšainā-* became *šna* f. 'green',  *\*srauni-* + *-ā* became *šna*. But  *\*rauxšnā-* > *raṇā*, as the complete loss of the vowel would be insupportable.

*šandəl*, *šandəm* 'to give', Waz. *šandəl* 'to spend'. — Etym. unknown.

Cf. Skr. (Dhātup.) *śraṇ-* 'to give'?

*šānga* 'leg', cf. Skr. *śraṅk-*, *ślaṅg-*, *śraṅg-* 'to go, move' (Dhātup.)?

*šanza* 'boil, sore', Waz. *šanzyē*. — Etym. unknown.

*šōngarai*, *šangarai* 'a cloven hoof', Bell. also 'ankle-(joint)'. — Waz. *šangərai* 'ankle', B. *xāngara* 'ankle-joint'. — If 'hoof' is the original meaning (prob. a contamination of two diff. words has taken place, cf. *šatgarai*), we may compare Av. *srū-* 'horn, nail' etc. The only other Ir. forms with nasal are Bal. *srong* 'horn' (Mayer) and Khov. lw. *srūng*, cf. Skr. *śṛṅga-*. Bal. *surum*, *srumbē* 'hoof' is a contamination of *srū-* and Prs. *sumb* 'hoof'. — Poss. also Psht. *š-kar* 'horn, antler' <  *\*sru-*, cf. E. Oss. *sik'a*, Wkh., Sar. *shaw* 'horn' (Bell.).

*šarā*, *šēra* 'curse, imprecation, abuse', Waz. *šēra*, *šōra* 'malediction, curse', Khl. pl. *xērē*. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. <  *\*sraθrā-*, cf. Skr. *śrathana-* 'destroying, killing'.

*šōr* m. 'a bee's, hornet's, or ant's nest'. — Etym. unknown.

*šat-garai* 'ankle-joint'. Cf. Av. *sraxti-* 'corner'? But v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

*šwai* 'slippery', Waz. *šōē*, *šwē* 'slippery', *šwa(h)ēdəl*, Waz. *šōēdəl* 'to slip, glide'. — H. *xwaināk* 'slippery' (Waz. *šōēndōk*), *ū-xwaidəm*







'I slipped down', Pur. 1 *mār xōēyī* 'the serpent moves'. — Horn (804) compares Prs. *šēwā* 'eloquent' < Av. *xšvaēwa-* 'rapid'. But this comparison is semasiologically and phonetically unsatisfactory. (*xšvaēwa-* > Psht. *\*špēw-ai*). — Cf. Av. *sr(a)vant-*, *sravanhu-* 'sneaking, sliding'.

377. *šōwul*, *šayal*, *šayam* 'to show, teach, instruct'. G. compares Prs. *nišān* 'token', Bal. *šōn-dēay* 'to show', but does not explain the phonetic difficulties. — Waz. *ušāyal*, *wušwal*, Khl. *xōul*, *u-xayam* etc., Khushhāl Khān 3 sg. *šāyī*. — Prob. < Av. *srāvaya-* 'to cause to hear, recite', Skr. *śrāvaya-* 'to instruct, communicate'. Cf. *pa-šwaya*, *pa-šōya* 'spelling, naming of words'. Khair-ul-B. *wu-šaya* (imper.) 'tell'. — Orm. K. *šāmyēk* 'to show', L. *šōm kam* remind of the Bal. word. *šax* 'hard, stiff'. — Etym. unknown. Poss. *\*str-*, cf. the many different Indo-Eur. forms connected with Lat. *stringo* (Walde, s.v.).
- šax*, *xaš* 'buried'. Waz., Kh. *šāx*, M., Khl. *xax*, Km. *xāx*. — Etym. unknown.
- šāyī* 'may be, perhaps'. Borr. from Prs. *šāyad*, but adapted to the Psht. verbal system.
- šayal*, *šayam* 'to reject, repudiate'. — < *us-sray-*, cf. Av. *us-*, *paiti nī-*, *nī-sray-* 'to deliver, surrender'?

## T.

*ta* postpos. 'to', archaic *wata* (*wa saṛī wata* 'to the man'. Note Nz. *dā ōbō ta yāryē nāsta wa* 'she was sitting on the bank of the river'. — Cf. *-ta* in *byarta* (q. v.) etc.?

225. *tə* 'thou'. G. < Av. *tūm*, cf. Prs. *tu* etc. — Orakzai *tu*, Bn. *tū* (LSI.). — *tə* < Av. *tū* (Av. *tūm* = *\*tuvam*). Obl. *tā* is formed on the analogy of *mā*, Av. *θwā* would result in Psht. *\*lwā*. Cf. *dē*.
- tai*, pl. *tī* 'teat, nipple'. Waz. *tai*, *tī*, H. *tē* etc., but Z. pl. *tayūna*. — Cf. Sar. *tēj* 'id.'. Prob. a nursery word like Gr. *τιθός* etc.
241. *tōe* 'spilt, overflowed', *tōyēdal* 'to overflow'. G. compares Av. *tāta-* 'falling, streaming', Oss. *t'ayun* 'to thaw'. — Waz. *tī*, *tē*, *tōe* 'spilt, dropping', Khl. *tōe* etc. The comparison with *t'ayun* is doubtful. — *tōe* 'river, mountain torrent', Waz. *tōi*, *tōī*, *tēi*, M. *tōē* is prob. a different word < *\*tāka-* (cf. *zōe* s.v. *zōwul*), cf. Orm. K. *tāk* 'mountain stream', Arm. lw. *vtak* < *\*witāka-*.
238. *tū(k)* m. 'saliva', *tūkəl* 'to spit'. G. compares Prs. *tu*, *tuf*. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *thū*, *thūk* etc.
- taba*, *taba* 'fever', Waz. *tabba*. Poss. borr. from Prs. *tab*, *tap*, which has been borr. into Ind. languages also. — *tab* 'fomentation, poultice', *tabəl* 'to foment, poultice', Waz. 'to poultice with hot salt' have no counterparts in Prs., and may be genuine < Av. *tap-* 'to







be hot'. — *tabai*, *tabaxai* 'an iron dish for baking cakes on, dish' (also: 'pelvis, abdomen'), Waz. *tabai* f. 'thin flat stone, used for baking on, block of salt', borrr. from Ar. Prs. *tabaq* 'plate, dish', cf. *tābaq* 'frying-pan', but associated with *tab°*. — Cf. also Bell. *tabara* 'slate, slab of stone'?

*tabar* 'axe', prob. borrr. from Prs. *tabar*.

240. *tōd* 'hot' G. < \**tafta-* (Av. *tafta-* 'feverish'), cf. Prs. *taft* etc. — Waz. *tōd* 'hot', *tō* 'heat, glare', H. etc. *tōd*, f. *tauda*. Cf.Orm. *tōk* 'hot', Orm. K. *tūwā* 'sunshine', L. *tōa* 'sun'. — The different treatment of *ft* in *tōd* and *tō* (cf. *ōwə* '7') is difficult to explain. Waz. *tōd*, *ōwə* (with *ō*, not *ō̄*, *ē*) show that the contraction *aw* > *ō* is recent. — Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', Par. *pa(rā)ṭāf*, Bal. *pētāfa* (also *guritāfa*), Prs. *bataw*, Wkh. *pitāo* 'sunshine' (Bell.) < \**tāfya-*? — *dōbai* 'summer' (Pur., Sl., Mando Khel, but Khl. *dūbai* f. 'heat') < \**hantāpa-*, cf. Wkh. *andav* 'fever', Oss. *ant'af* 'heat', Kumzari (a dial., prob. in S. Persia, a short voc. of which, prepared by Messrs. Cox and Talbot for the LSI., Sir George Grierson has kindly put at my disposal) *intāf* 'sun'. Acc. to Darm. (XI) *dōbai* < H. *dhūp* 'sun(shine), heat'; not phonet. prob. — *dūna* 'bonfire' < \**hantafnā-*, cf. Av. *tafnah-* etc. 'heat, fever', E. Oss. *xurj-tin* 'sun-beam', Yazgh. *ḡan* 'stove', Prs. *tūn* 'stove of a bath'? More prob. borrr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *dhūnī* 'fire lighted by a faqir', Panj. *dhūṇī* 'small ignited pile of chaff'. — Cf. *taba*.

*tay* m. 'helmet'. Cf. Anc. Prs. (*yaunā*) *taka-barā* 'the *taka*-wearing Jonians', *taka-* prob. denoting some kind of head-dress.

*tēγ* 'sword', borrr. from Prs. *tēγ*. Is *tēyna* 'id.' genuine?

*tayawul* 'to throw, fling'. Denom. from Av. *taka-* 'running, streaming'. Cf. *tōe*.

*tləl* 'to go', pres. *jəm*, aor. *lār šəm*, imperf. *tləm*, past *lārəm*, perf. *təlai yəm* (AJ.); Waz. *tləl*, *cā*, *lōr šā*, *tlā*, *lōrā*, *tləlai yā*; Afr. *talal* (Km.), *cam* (Km. 1, *nə jəm*, Z. *munḡ bē . . . wū-zū*) *lār šəm* (Km. etc.), *təlam*, *tlō* (Z.), *lārəlam* (Km., *lārō*, *lārəlo*, *w-lārō* M. 3, *lā-nə-rəl* Z.), *təlai yəm* (Km., f. *təlyē dā*); Kh. *tləlo*, Nz. *jəm*, B. *cəū*, H. *zəm*, Khl. *zəma* etc. — Imperf. 3 sg. m. *tə*, Waz. *tā*, might be derived from \**taxta-* (cf. *sə* < \**suxta-* s.v. *swəl*), cf. Wkh. *taydam* 'I went', Sar. *tūidam*, Shgh. *tūid* 'gone', Ishk. *tōyd* etc. In that case we must assume that *tə* is the original form, that the forms with *l* (*tlō*, 1 sg. *tləm* etc.) have been influenced by perf. part. *təlai*, and that the infin. *tləl* is due to a tendency to avoid a very short form like \**təl*. Cf. however Dard forms like Torw. *til-*, Gauro *till-* 'to go' (Dhātup. *til-*), from which *tləl* might have been borrr. — If we derive *tə* < \**taxta-*, it is poss. to explain the pres. *jəm*, *cəm* etc. as a contamination of \**cwam* < \**čiyaw-* (v. s.v. *šwəl*) and \**tcam* < \**tač-*, cf. Wkh. infin. *tukan*, pres. *cauam*, but Sar. *tīdao*, *tejam*, Shgh. pres. 3 sg. *tīzd*.







This explanation has the advantage of connecting the Psht. forms of this verb with the Pamir ones. — Cf. s.v. *lārəl*.

226. *tam* (only in *tōr-tam* 'complete darkness'). G. compares Av. *tamah-* 'darkness', Prs. *tam* 'cataract of the eye'. (Note Prs. *timir* 'darkness', Sak. *timīra-*, lw.s < Skr. *timira-*?).
242. *tōma*, *tōmna* 'seed' etc., G. < Av. *taoxman-* 'id'. — Waz. *tēmna*, Khl. *tōmna*. — *tōma* from the nom., *tōmna* from the obl. stem. *-mn-* > *-n-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), *-xmn-* > *-mn-* (in lw.s *-xn-*, cf. Afr. *dāxnā* etc. pl. of *dāxmān* 'enemy'). — Nom. of neutral *n*-stems in *-ā*: *nūm* < *nāma*, *tōma* < *\*tauxmā*, *lūma* < *\*dāmā*. Similarly *pūn* < *\*pāmnah*, *tōmna* < *\*tauxmnā*.
227. *tanā* f. 'thunder'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Prs. *tandar* etc., Skr. (s)*tan-*. — Bell., Khl. also *taṇā*. — Apparently borr. from Ind.; but no corresponding forms are found in Mod. Ind. — Waz. *tandar* 'thunderbolt, eclipse' is borr. from Prs.
239. *°tūn* 'place', used as a suffix, e. g. *mēṣatūn* 'ant-hill', G. < Av. *stāna-* 'place'. — Acc. to Rav. used independently: 'native country, birth-place', e. g. *bē jāya tūna* 'without a country or home'. — *t* < *\*št* < *\*st* after *i*, *u*, cf. Ind. *thān* (Bloch, *Langue Mar.*, 119).
- tānda* 'fresh, green'. — Etym. unknown.
- tandōr*, *tandyāra* 'father's brother's wife'. — Waz. *tandiār*, B. 2 *tandiār*, H. *tandar* 'husband's brother's wife, husband's sister', Sb. *tandār*, Ga. *tandār* 'husband's sister'. — Formed from *trə* 'paternal uncle', cf. *wrandār*, *nandiār*.
- tūng* 'young girl'. — Etym. unknown.
- tandwai* 'gristle, cartilage'. — Etym. unknown. Derivation from Skr. *tantu-* 'sinew' is semasiologically improbable. Cf. *lōnda*.
- tanzarai* 'partridge'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *taḍarw*, *taḍarj* (pronounced *taṣ°*); but the phonetical details are difficult to explain. Orm. K. *cinj°rai* is borr. from Prs.
- trai* 'small mountain stream, brought from one mountain to another' < *\*taraka-*, cf. *tēr*.
234. *trə* 'paternal or maternal uncle', G. < *\*ptr-*, cf. Av. *tūirya-* (= *\*tərvy°*), Skr. *pitṛvya-* etc. — Generally *trə*, pl. *trūna*, Khl. *tērə*, B. *təṛə*, *tərūna*, Z. *tra*, M. pl. *trūna*. Gen. 'paternal uncle'. — *trə* < *\*ptrwya-*. Cf. Prs. *afdar* (Kab. *auder*, Orm. L. lw. *audūr*, but K. *tā* genuine) < *\*afdr-* (cf. Av. *°fədrī-* 'father'), Yazgh. *wac*, Sar. *wīc* < *\*w°θr-* < *\*afθrya-*? — *trōr* 'paternal aunt', M. 'paternal or maternal aunt', is formed on the analogy of *mōr* etc. Pl. *traindē* etc. v. s.v. *mōr*. Cf. Bal *trī*. — *tərbūr* 'first cousin', Waz. *tārpīr*, *tōr°* 'first cousin' (*plōranai t°* 'son of father's sister', *māranai t°* 'son of mother's brother or sister'), *tarbūr*, *tarbrīna* 'first cousin on father's side' (borr. from a different dial.? *p* in *tārpīr* proves the existence of Psht. *\*pūr* till after the transition of *-p-* > *-b-* had taken place), Khl., Rs. *tərbūr*,







- B. *tarbūr*, Sl. *turbūr*, Sb. *turbūr* 'near male relation', *də trə zwē* 'paternal cousin', M. 1 *də trə zwai*, pl. Khl., M. 3 *tarbūrān*, Kh., B. *tarbūna*. < \**ptṛwyapuθra-*, cf. *būr*. — *tarbūr* also means 'enemy', cf. Wackernagel, Festschr. Andreas. — *tarlā* 'female cousin', Khl. *tarlā*, B. *tarlā*, *tarlā*, Sb. *də trə lūr*, Waz. *tarla* 'daughter of father's brother' (but *tārprā* 'daughter of father's sister, or of mother's brother or sister'). *°lā* < \**lut* < \**duxta*, cf. *sə* < \**suxta-* (s.v. *swəl*), *tə* < \**taxta-* (? s.v. *tləl*). V. s.v. *lūr*.
228. *tar* 'from', prepos. denoting abl., G. < Av. *tarō*. — Also 'until, to' Nz. *tar maspixīna* 'until the afternoon', M. 3 *tar wōsə pērē* 'till now', Pur. 1 *tar kāt lānde* 'under the bed' etc., cf. Par. *tar*, as postpos. 'from', as prepos. 'before'. Orm. *ta(r)* is a genitive prefix, cf. s.v. *da*. *tēr* 'passed, gone by' < \**tṛya-*. — Waz. *tēr*, but *tārēdāl*. Orm. K. *tar*, L. *tēr* (lw), Kab. Prs. *tēr*. — *tērai* '9' v. s.v. *nah*. Cf. *trai*.
233. *tērə* 'sharp', G. < Av. *taēra-* 'mountain peak' < \**taēyra-*, cf. Bal. *thēr* 'id.'. — Waz. *tāra* 'sharp', f. 'sharp edge', H. *tērə* 'sharp' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 623) rightly rejects the derivation of *taēra-* < \**taēyra-*, but *tērə* prob. < \**taēyra-*, cf. Av. *tiyra-* 'sharp'. — N. Bal. *thēr* (G. Et. Bal., 391. from Gladstone) prob. a mistake for *thēr* (Dames, Gilbertson), or *thēr* (Mayer, Hetu Ram), cf. Lhd. *thēr* 'a ruined village', Panj. *thēh* 'a hillock or mound formed by the ruins of a town'.
243. *tōr*<sup>1</sup> 'black', G. < Av. *taθra-*. — Waz. *tōr* (*tək-tōr* 'very black'). — Cf. Horn (370) and Sak. *ttāra-*, Soghd. *tārāk*, Minj. *tūrā*, Sar. *tōr*. — *tyārə* 'darkness', H., A. *tyārə*, Waz. also 'dark', Khl. *tyāra* 'darkness' < Av. *taθrya-*, cf. Prs. *tēra* (Psht. lw. *tīra*). — *tōrai* 'spleen, pupil of the eye', cf. Prs. *tārā* 'pupil of the eye, star', Skr. *tāra-* 'star, pupil of the eye'. Prs. *tārā* 'star' borr. from Ind.?
- tōr*<sup>2</sup> 'net, snare', < Av. \**taθra-*, cf. Skr. *tantra-* 'loom, warp', Prs. *tār* 'warp, thread', Kurd. *tuēr* 'net', Wkh. *tōr*, Sar. *tur* (Shaw, *tor* 'spider's web' Bell.). — But also Turki *tor* 'net' (Bell.), Aimaki *tōr* (Ramstedt, JSFinnOugr. 1905, s.v. < Mong. *toor*), Udi, Ingush *thor* (Erckert) etc. Are all these words borr. from Ir.?
- tōr*<sup>3</sup> m., *tara* f. 'fright, terror'. Cf. Skr. *tarala-* 'tremorous' < \**ter-*, connected with \**ters-*? But cf. *tarhēdāl*.
- Khl. *tōr* 'thief' sg. and pl. — Identical with *tōr*<sup>1</sup> (cf. *tōrmax* 'disgraced'), or cf. s.v. *tār*?
- tūra* 'sword'. Prob. a lw. Not in Prs., but Bal. *tura*, *thur*, Arm., Chechen (Caucas.) *t'ur*.
- tarbūr* 'male cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.
229. *tarhēdāl* 'to take alarm, be terrified, wince (about animals)', G. < \**tarh-* < \**θrah-*, Skr. *tras-*. — Waz. *tarēdāl* 'tremble' (but *tarsēdāl* 'to be afraid' from Prs.), cf. Orm. *traya* 'shies'. — *tarh-* < \**θrah-* is phonetically impossible, *tarhēdāl* < Lhd. *tarahan* 'to be fearful, stampede'. With Psht. *tarah*, *tarhara* 'fear', *tarhūr* 'timid', cf. Lhd.







*tarahar* 'timid'. (Ar. Prs. *tarah* 'becoming sad' is a different word).

— Also Ishk. *trās* 'fear' is borr. from Ind.

*tarla* 'female cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.

*tarma*, *taramna* 'bog, quagmire'. Derivation from *\*tarman-* 'termination, border', cf. Lat. *termen*, is semasiologically improbable.

*tarnāw* 'trough, gutter, aqueduct', Waz. *tarnōwai*. Cf. *tar* and *nāwa*.

379. *trap* 'leap, jump', G. < *\*tarp*, cf. Kurd. *terpîn* 'to stumble' etc. — Orm. id. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trapp* 'id.', Khetrani *trap*, Gawar Bati *θlap*, Hi. *tarap* 'jump, throb' (Psht. also *trap* 'bump, thump').  
*trōr* 'aunt', v. sv. *trə*.

378. *taršaj* 'axe'. G. compares Av. *taša-* 'id.', Prs. *taš*, Av. *taršvāh-* 'having formed'. — Waz. *tāšaj* 'adze', cf. Shgh. *tāršak* 'axe', Bal. *thrāšag* 'to cut', Prs. *tarāšidan*. Barth. (AirWb. 644) also assumes a contamination of *taš-* + *θwarəs-* > *\*tarš-*. But *rš* is imposs. in a genuine Psht. word. Prob. borr., with metathesis, from Prs. *tarāš* 'knife' or a similar word? *-aj* < *\*ači-* points to an early borrowing. — Ir. *taš-* in *tōžəl* 'to shave, plane', Waz. *tēžəl*, cf. Shgh. *tēšum* 'I shave', Ishk. *tūd* 'he shaved', Par. *thā-* 'to shave, cut', E. Oss. *dasin* 'to shave' (*d-* from compounds, cf. *sārdasān* 'razor'). — Cf. also *tōtanai*, *tōtankai*, *tū°* 'chip, shaving', Waz. *tōtankai*, *tōtannai*, *tēt°* < *\*tašta-*? — V. also s.v. *tiyāšə*.

236. *trīw*, f. *tarwa* 'sour'. G. compares Prs. *turuš*, Bal. *trušp*, Kurd. *tirš* etc. — Waz. *triv*, *tarva*, H. *trēw*, *tarwá*, Khl., A.J. *trīw*, *trawa*. Cf. Waz. *tarwa* m. pl. 'cheese', B. *torwē* 'buttermilk', M. *tarwā* 'sour milk' (But M. *truš*, B. *ťok* 'sour'). — Hübschm. (ad 385) also derives *trīw* < *\*trfša-* (through *\*triwž?*). Cf. Khow. *trup* 'salt', Tirahi *trē* < *\*trp-*. But *trīw* better < Skr. *tīvra-* 'sharp, pungent', cf. E. Oss. *cīrw* 'yeast' (Miller, GrIrPh. I, 2, Anh. 28). *\*tīwrah* > *\*tīwr* > *trīw*, but *\*tīwrā* > *tarwa* (cf. s.v. *sūrai*), *trawa* infl. by *trīw*. — But Prs. *tarf* 'sour, clotted milk'? — Cf. the following word.

235. *trīx*, f. *tarxa* 'bitter'. G. compares Prs. *talx*, Wkh. *trač*, Sar. *trāč*. — Waz. *trīx*, *tarxa*, B. f. *tarxá*, M. *tarxá*, Khl., A.J. *tráxa*. *Trakhun* n. of a place near the ancient bed of Helmand (30° 10', 61° 35'), cf. Prs. *Talkhun* n. w. of Shiraz, and *Tirkh Oba* n. of Tonk in the Bhitanni country. — < *\*tīxra-* (cf. s.v. *trīw*), prob. < *\*taxra-* through the influence of *\*tīwra-*, or poss. from *\*tij-* 'to be sharp'. In the first case cf. Prs. *talx*, Phl. *taxr*, Orm. K. *tēš'*, Par. *tarku*, *takku* 'bitter', *tekku* 'pungent', *tekaí* 'onion' (poss. borr. from Ind., as *xr* becomes *rkh*, cf. Khow. *trok* 'bitter' < *\*trakka-*, < *\*takra-*, Skr. *takra-* 'buttermilk', cf. Prs. *talxīna* 'milk soured and dried'). The Wkh. and Sar. words are prob. of Ind. origin (Stein: Wkh. *trüč*, Ishk. *truš* (Prs.?) 'bitter, bad tasting', Bellew: Wkh. *tračk* 'insipid', Sar. *tirāč* 'bile, gall'). — From *tij-*: Skr. *tikta-* 'bitter', Hi. *tītā*, Torw. *tid* etc., cf. E. Oss. *cīyd* 'cheese'. Shina *čī'tū* prob. contaminated







of *tikta-* and *tṛṣṭa-* 'pungent', from which Tir. *trixt* 'bitter', Khw. *treṣṭā* 'onion', cf. Si. *ṭriḍ* 'very sour'? Kal. *tshishtak* 'bitter' is difficult to explain, as are also Shgh. *cīṣ*, Sar. *ciyix* (Bell.). — Bal. *trix* 'a small, wild plum' < *\*tixra-*?

*tarōžmaī* 'moonless night', v. s.v. *spōžmaī*.

*tār* m. 'gang of robbers, band, spoil'. Cf. Prs. *tālā* 'plunder, spoil'?

But *dār* 'gang of thieves' < Panj. *dhār* may have influenced the meaning of this word. Cf. Prs. *tārāt*, *tārāj* 'spoil, plunder'. Are these words and *tōr* 'thief' (q. v.) connected with Av. *tāyu-* etc.?

*tarəl* 'to bind, fasten'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Pash. *tar-* 'to tie'.

*tāsu* 'you'. Waz. *tus*, *tōsē*, H., Khl., Ga., Nz., Gh. etc. *tāsu*, M. 3,

Z., B. *tāsu*, A. *tāse*, Kh. 1, Km. 2 *tāsə*, M., M. 1, M. 2, Km. *tāse*,

Bn. *tōsē*, Pur. 1 *tāse*. — Cf. Orm. K. *tyūs*, L. *tōs*. — Prob. the Psht.

and Orm. forms have been infl. by Lhd. etc. *tus*.

*tōsand* 'dry'. — Etym. unknown.

230. *taš* 'empty', G. < *\*tusa-*, cf. Skr. *tucch(y)a-*, Prs. *tih* etc. — Waz., Khl. *tāš*, H. *teš*, Pur. 1 *taš*. — Cf. Av. *tusa-* 'to be empty' (< *\*tus-sko-*), *taošaya-* 'to be empty' (< *\*touseyo-*, AirWb. 624), Orm. *tusk*, Shgh. *təs*, Sak. *tuśša-* (*tuśšätteti-*, cf. Psht. *taštiyā* 'emptiness'). *taš*, *tuśša-* < *\*tusya-* = Skr. *tucchya-* (Prs. *tih* < *\*tuḍya-*).

237. *tšəl*, *tšəm* 'to flee', G. < Av. *tarasa-* from *θrah-* 'to fear'. — Waz. *tašəl*, *taštā* (avoiding the collision with *tšā* 'I drink'), H., Khl. *taxtədəl*, *taxtam*, M. past *wo-taxtədə*, Kh. *wa-tašel*. Past *tiš*, Waz. *taš* < *\*tṛṣṭa-* (v. s.v. *lēṣəl*). — Orm. K. *tišt<sup>y</sup>ək*, *tišt<sup>a</sup>m*, L. *tišim* prob. borr. from Psht. Cf. the following word.

232. *taštədəl* 'to flee'. Acc. to G. denom. < Av. *taršti-* 'flight', cf. Psht. *tēṣṭa* 'id.'. Cf. *tšəl*. Both forms of the verb are not found in the same dialect.

*tat* 'dense, thick, close' < *\*taxta-*, cf. Skr. *tañc-* 'to contract', Old Norw. *þéttr* 'tight, dense' < *\*tenkto-*. Cf. also Prs. *tang* 'narrow', *taxta* 'a plank' etc.

*tōtanai* 'shaving, chip', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

*tāw* 'twist, contortion, winding'. — Km. *bīžlī emā' pə xēṭa bā'ndē tāw yē úkrəla* 'he turned the lightning (=X-rays) round in my stomach'.

Cf. Prs. *tāftan* 'to turn, wind, weave' etc. (Horn, 372), *tāw* 'braid'. — Borr.?

*twal* 'equal in weight'. Borr. from Ind., just as *talal* 'to weigh' < Lhd. *tulan*, but note *wa* < *ō* (cf. s.v. *lōba*).

*taxa* 'tickling'. — Etym. unknown.

*txarg*, *trax* 'armpit'. B. *taxārg*, H., Khl., Sb. *trax*. — Etym. unknown. *°tiyā* abstract suffix, < *\*°tāti-*, Sak. *°tteti-* (also with the *t* preserved as if it were initial), cf. Av. *°tāt-*.

*tēyəl* 'to roast'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Par. *thī-* 'to burn' (trans.)?

*tyāra* 'darkness', v. s.v. *tōr*<sup>1</sup>.







Waz. *tiyāšə* f. 'plough-share'. < \**tašyā-* (š preserved before *y*, cf. s.v. *lwašəl*),  
Prs. *tēša* 'hatchet, mattock, pick', cf. Av. *taš-*. Cf. s.v. *taršaj*.

231. *tažai* 'thirsty'. G. compares Av. *taršna-* 'thirst', Prs. *tiš* 'thirst', *tišna* 'thirsty'. — Waz. *təžai*, Z. *təgai*, M. *təgai*, B. *təga*, Khl. *təgē*, H. *tege*.  
— *ž* < prob. < \**rš*, not \**ršn*, cf. Sak. *ttarra-*, Sar. *tür*. — Note that *təžai* rhymes with *wəžai* (q. v.). — Orm. K. *tranak*, L. *trunuk* < \**tršn-*?

*tīža* 'flat, round stone'. — Waz. *tīža* 'stone', M., M. 2, Km. *tīga*, Z. *tīga*.  
Derivation from \**tixšā-*, Av. *tiši*<sup>o</sup> 'sharp' (Tomaschek, Centr. as St. 759) is semasiologically improb.

*tōžəl* 'to shave, plane', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

## W.

*wa* preposition denoting the dative. Darm. (LXXIV) < Av. *ava*, cf. *wažnəm* 'I kill' < Av. *ava-žanāmi*. — E. g. *wa sarī ta* 'to the man' now generally *sarī ta*.

288. *wō* 'wind', G. < Av. *vāta-*. — Not used in Waz., which has *bōd*, H., Khl. *bād*, Khl. also *wō*.

284. *wu*<sup>1</sup> 'he was', *zə wum* 'I was' etc., G. < Av. *būta-*. — 3 s. pl. subj. *wī*, G. < Av. *bavaiti*, Darm. (CI) < *buyāt*, from which form G. derives the opt. *wai* etc. — The last derivation is improbable, the others are uncertain.

*wu*<sup>2</sup> verbal prefix, G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220) and Darm. (CI) compare Prs. *bu* (e.g. *tā bu ki šawam* 'may I be') which Darm. derives from Av. imperat. *bava*. — Connexion with  $\sqrt{bū-}$  is prob., but the exact derivation uncertain. — Acc. to G. *wu* is used a) at pleasure before the imperative; b) before the present, changing it into subj.; c) before the preterite, giving it the sense of the perfect. — This account is incomplete; but the question cannot be treated exhaustively in this place. Cf., however, acc. to AJ., ad a) *dā kār wu kra* 'do this work now', *dā kār hara wraj kawa* 'do this work every day; ad b) *či zə līkəm ma rāja, či zə wu līkəm nō rāša* 'don't come while I am writing, come when I have finished writing'; ad c) *hukm ē wu kər či...* 'he commanded that...'. Cf. also *zə ba kawum* 'I shall, intend to, wish to, shall begin to, shall continue to do', *zə ba wu krəm* 'I shall do (if something happens, although I do not want it), I shall complete it'.

*wabla* 'together', v. s.v. *bəl*.

285. *wuč* 'dry', G. < Av. *huška-*, cf. Prs. *xušk* etc. — Cf. also Par. *hušku*, Orm. K. *wyūk*, L. *wōk*<sup>a</sup>, Minj. *wušk*.

*wučwulai*, *učarlai* 'forehead', Waz. *wučwēlai*, H. *učelē*. — Etym. unknown.







- wahəl* 'to beat'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *vadh-* 'to strike, slay'; but I cannot find this verb in mod. Ind. languages.
259. *wala* 'willow', G. < Av. *vaēti-*. — Waz. *wula*, Khl. *wəla*, M. *wala*. — Cf. also Prs. *bēd* etc., Yaghn. *wīt*, Shgh. *wēd*, Par. *γī*, and Yazgh. *wīdōg* 'vine'. — *ai* > *a* between *w* and *l* in *wala*, *xwala*? But cf. *γēlē*, *hēl-*, *mēlma*.
- walē* 'why', Waz., Km., Z. *wēlē*, Khl., N. *wālē*, Pur. 1 *wali*. — Etym. unknown.
- walai* 'shoulder-blade of an animal, used in augury'. Waz. *wula* 'shoulder-joint', B. 2. *wāla* m., M. *wəlai*, obl. pl. *wəliō*, Km. obl. pl. *wuliō*, Khl. *wūlē*. < Ir. *\*bud-*, cf. Walde-Pokorny (Vergl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 116), Engl. *bud* etc. from *\*bhudh-* 'to swell' etc.? Extremely uncertain. *w-* may be derived from *\*w-*, *\*b-*, *\*(h)aw-*, *\*(h)ab-*, *-l-* from *\*-d-*, *\*-t-*, *\*-θ(w)-*, and the vowel from *\*a*, *u*, *ai*. The phonetical possibilities are nearly unlimited.
268. *wāla* 'rivulet, canal, stream', G. < Av. *vaidi-* 'id.', cf. Wkh. 'wād', Sar. 'wīēd'. — Waz. *wēla*, *wēlā* (not 'Psht. *wəlān*', Gauth. MSL. XIX, 154), 'irrigation-channel', H. *wālā*, pl. *walē*, Khl. *walā*, Km. *wālā*. Cf. Minj. *wēlā*, Shgh. *wēd*, Sar. *wāδ* (Shaw). — Barth. (AirWb. 1344) derives *vaidi-* < *\*wed-*, cf. Skr. *unatti* 'flows', Arm. *get* 'river' etc. But Si. *vāh* 'canal', Lhd. *vāh(ā)* 'id.' < Skr. *vāha-* 'flowing, current' show that the root is Av. *vad-* 'to lead' < *\*wedh-*. Cf. Skr. *nīkā-* 'irrigation-channel' < *nī-* 'to lead' (Pali, Dh. 80: *udakam hi nayanti nettikā* 'aquam videlicet ducunt aquarii').
- wula* 'root, fibre', B. *wāli*, (B. 2 *wāli* 'twig'), M. *wāliyē*. — Cf. E. Oss. *wīdag*, W. Oss. *yedagā* 'root' < *\*waid-*. — But cf. Wkh. *wadūn* (Shaw 'wādhn') 'root-filament', scarcely with original diphthong. — Shgh. 'wyæz (Hjuler) prob. = *wīēš* (cf. s.v. *wēx*), not = *\*wīēd*.
274. *wələl*, *awləl* 'to wash', G. < Av. *frav-* 'to swim, fly', Skr. *plu-*. — Gen. *wīnjəl* or *lambawul* are used. — G.s derivation is phonetically and semasiologically unsatisfactory. Etym. uncertain. < Ir. *\*wad-*, cf. Skr. *ud-* 'to wet, bathe', Engl. *wash* etc. (< *\*wat-sk-*?)
- wēlanai* 'herb mint, peppermint' < *\*baudyana-*, cf. Av. *baodi-* 'fragrance, good odour'? But cf. Prs. *pūdīna* 'wild mint', Siwendi *pīdīn*, with *p* instead of *b*?
- walār* 'standing'. Waz. *wilōr*, Khl., H., Nz., Rs. *walār*, Z. Km. *wəlār*, M. 3 *wlār*, Pur. 1 *wulār*. Etym. unknown.
275. *wlēšt*, *lwēšt* (never *wlēšt*) f. 'span', G. < Av. *vīstasti-*. — Rs. *wlēšt*, A. *wlēšt*, Naz. *ulēšt*, Waz., Ms., Kh., Kh. 1, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh. *lwēšt*, M., M. 1 *lwēšt*, Ga. *lwešt*, B., B. 1 *alwēšt*, Khl., H., Taj., Durr. K. *lēšt*, Sb. *lēš*, Sh. *lwašt*; Sl., Pur. 1, Nyaz. *lwēšt*, Mando Khel *lwast*. — *št* < *sti-*. — Kab. Prs. *bilist*, not *bidast*, *gidast*, Seistani *bālišť*, Orm. *jusp* (< *\*witaspi-*, cf. Brahui *gidisp* from Ir., v. Report, 36).







260. *wana* 'tree', G. < Av. *vanā-*. — Waz., Khl. *wuna*, M., B. *wánna*, Km., Z. *wána*, Nz. *wana*, H. *wéna*. — Par. *yan* means 'oak', cf. in Ind. Pash. *vanji* 'oak', Khow. *bānc*, Jaunsari *bān* (< \**vānya-*), but *ban* forest, Lhd. *van*, Si. *van* 'tree'.  
*wēna*, *waina*, *ōēna* 'white ant', Waz. *yīnā*. — Etym. unknown. — \**bainā-* (cf. Bal. *bēnāy* 'bee', W. Oss. *binjā* 'fly' etc.) would result in \**wīna*; *wēn*<sup>o</sup> poss. < \**bany*<sup>o</sup>, \**bauny*<sup>o</sup>.
270. *wīn-* pres. of *līdāl* 'to see' (q. v.). G. < Av. *vaēn-*, cf. Prs. *bīnam* etc.
272. *wīna* 'blood', generally pl., G. < Av. *vohuni-*, cf. Prs. *xūn* etc. — Barth: (miranM. V, 7) considers the word to be borr. on account of its *i*. But cf. Par. *hīn*, Orm. L. *in*, Minj. *yīnā*, Yd. *vīnoh* etc. Psht. *wīn-a* < \**wēn* < *wa(h)uni* is quite regular.
261. *wandanai* 'band of a sheaf of corn, rope made of grass', G. < Skr. *bandhana-* 'band', cf. Av. *banda-* 'chain' etc.; *wand* 'dam, dyke' poss. genuine. — Cf. also *wandar* f. 'a kind of rope', *yar-wandai* 'collar for a dog', *sar-wāndē* f. pl. (*sar-bāndē*, *sar-bāṇḍē*) 'the fastening of the yoke to the plough', *drē-wandai* 'a section of the Turi's of Kurram, followers of the 3 original Sayed houses'. — From *basta-* etc.: *wasta* 'a small pond or lake', *mlā-wastanai* 'girdle' (Waz. *wōl-mastanai*, Bannu (Gazet.) *walmastanai*), *biyāsta* 'a kind of rope' < \**ham-basti-*. — From \**bastra-*: *waṣai* 'bracelet', *wāṣ* 'rope made from goat's hair', *pal(g)wāṣa* 'heel-rope', *sar-wāṣ* 'fastening for a cow or ox'. Cf. Par. *bāṣ* 'rope', Orm. L. *bēṣ*, Ishk. *vuṣ*, Zeb. *wāṣ* (LSI. X, 549 also *wānd* 'bind', Grierson, Ishk. 101 *wānd* with *w-*), Sar. *wux* 'thread, cord' (Gauth. JA. 1916, 248), but *vūx* 'rope' (Shaw), Yazgh. *wuṣ*, Rosh. *wāṣ*, Shgh. *waṣ* (Gauth.), *vāṣ* 'rope' (ego, but *wāṣ* 'grass'). Most of, if not all, these Pamir words have original *b-*, and are prob. related to the Psht. words. At any rate the forms with *a*, *ā* have nothing to do with Psht. *wēṣa* 'sinew' quoted by Gauth. (l. c.), which is a Waz. form of *wuṣa* (q. v.).
- wīnja*, *īnja* 'slave girl'. Waz., H., Khl., Km. *wīnja*, Km. also *īnja*. *īnj-a* < \**ēnd<sup>aj</sup>* < \**han-tači-* (*w-* under the infl. of *wīnjāl* 'to wash', Rav. also *mīnja*, *mīnjāl*), cf. Wkh. *andag* 'slave', Sar. *indij*, Minj. *idaka* 'boy' < \**han-taka-* 'running' (cf. Ar. *jariyatun* 'female slave' from *jarā(y)* 'to run', Old Norw. *þræll* 'thrall': Goth. *þragjan* 'to run' etc.)?
271. *wīnjāl* 'to cleanse, wash'. Acc. to G. originally 'to winnow, sift grain', cf. Skr. *vic-* (*vinakti*) 'id.', Prs. *bēxtan* (Horn 249) etc. — Waz., H. *wīnzāl*, Rav. also *mīnjāl* (assim., or < \**ni-w<sup>o</sup>?*). — Cf. Kūrd. 'dasnwaizh', 'das-mīzh' 'ablutions' (Soane), Zaza *wīženg* 'sieve'. — With *pari-*: Par. *parič-* 'to shake a sieve', Shgh. *par-wīz-*. Waz. *parwēzai* 'flour-sieve', cf. Sar. *parwēz*, may be genuine, and not







- borrh. from Prs. *parwēzan*. — With *pati*·: Yazgh. *pāxt* 'to sieve', ct. in Kafirī Waig. *pōča* 'sieve', Ashk. *pēča*.
- wāṇa* 'heap of uncleaned grain'. — Etym. unknown.
- wrā*, *rwā* 'marriage procession', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*. — *wrēza*, *wraēza*, *ruwēza* 'female guest in a marriage procession', Waz. *wrōyīz* 'friend of the bridegroom joining in the wedding procession'. — *wrā* < \**wrādi*·, cf. Av. *urvādah*· (\**wr*<sup>o</sup>) 'joy', *wrēza* etc. < \**wrāzyā*· cf. Av. *urvāz*· 'to be glad' (acc. to Barth. *z* < \**dh* + *s*)? Cf. however:
- wrō*, *rō* 'slowly, gently, leisurely', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*, H. *rō rō*, Nz. *wrō-rō* etc. Might be explained as an adverb. acc. of Av. *urvādah*· (v. s.v. *wrā*) in the sense of 'pleasantly'.
276. *wrai* 'lamb'. G. compares Phl. *varak*, Prs. *barra* etc. — Pur. I *wrai*, Ga. *urāi*, generally *gaḍūrai* etc. — Cf. Orm. K. *wriy*<sup>a</sup> f. 'ewe-lamb', *wrai* 'mountain ram' (lw.s), Par. *γarō* 'lamb', Shgh. *wārg*, Ishk. *waruk*, Soghd. pl. *wr'tt*, Khov. *werkū* (lw. from Ir.). — *barra* < \**warnaka*· < \**wynaka*· (GrIrPh. I, 2, 54), cf. Skr. *uraṇa*; but in most diall. *r* cannot be derived from \**rn*.
262. *war*<sup>1</sup> m. 'door', G. < Av. *dvar*·. — Regarding *w*· < \**dw*· v. s.v. *dwa*. — Waz. *wōram* 'door-fastener' < \**dwar-dama*·? Cf. Shgh. *bi-ḍem*· 'to close, bind'. Cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*.
- war*<sup>2</sup> adverbial pron. 3 pers. 'to him' etc. — Darm. < \**awaḍrā*. Cf. Kurd. *ōrā* 'there'. Cf. *rā* and *dar*, and also *hōr* s.v. *dālē*.
- war*<sup>3</sup> prefix < Av. *fra*·. V. the following compounds with *war*·.
383. *wār* m. 'time, period'. Acc. to G. borrh. from Prs. *-bār*, *-wār* (in *yak-bār* 'once' etc.). If genuine, we should expect \**wōr*. — But Prs. *-wār* is used only as a suffix, and Psht. *wār* is prob. borrh. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *wār* 'time, turn'.
- wēra*, *yēra* 'fear, alarm'. Waz. *wyāra*, Khl. *yēra*, AJ. *wyara* (in many diall. *ḍār*). — If < \**bairi*· + *ā* (\**bairiyā*· would prob. result in Waz. \**wāryē*), we may compare Lith. *bailė* 'fear'. — But poss. < \**dwai-ri*·, cf. Av. *dvaēḍā*· 'menace', Lat. *dīrus*.
- Waz. *warbōi* 'nearest to the village'. Cf. Orm. lw. *bōi* 'near', acc. to Grierson < Skr. *upāka*·. Psht. \**bōi*, *bōē* < \**upākai* is poss.
- Nz. *wurbal* 'lock, curl', B. 2 *wōrbāl*, Waz. *wōrbāl*, Rav., Bell. *ōrbal*, *ūrbal* 'curl, ringlet, lock of hair on the forehead of young women'. — < \**fra-pata*·? Cf. *pal*<sup>4</sup>. *ōr*· often < *war*· (v. e. g. Bell. *ōrmēš*, *ōrbušē*). *war*· > *wur*· before labial, v. s. v.v. *wurbūz*, *warmēš*. *war*· v. s.v. *waryōwai*.
- wurbūz* m. 'snout, muzzle', Waz. *warbūz*, H. *warbūz*, Khl. *urbūz*. — V. s.v. *paza*. *war*· v. s.v. *waryōwai*.
289. *wōrēdāl* 'to rain'. Acc. to G. denom., cf. Av. *vār* 'rain'. — Also *warēdāl*. Waz. *wōr* m. 'rain', *warandai* 'raining', Khl. *wārēdāl*, B. *warēgī*. — Cf. also Par. *γār* 'rain', Orm. K. *γōr*<sup>·ēk</sup> 'to rain'.







Waz. *vrōy*, *vrēy* 'raven', < \**warāka*-, Phl. *varāy*, *varāk*, Bal. *gurāy* 'crow', Orm. K. *kaṇ<sup>a</sup>-wraya* 'a kind of raven': — Cf. Skr. *varāka*- 'wretched, low'?

*waryūmai* 'a male kid', also *waryamai*, *maryamai* etc., Waz. *waryūmai*, M. *waryūmai*, Ga. *wuryāmāi*, Pur. 1 *wāryūmāi*, B. *uryūmka*, (LSI: Sw., Baj., Afr., Kh. *wuryūmai*, Bn., Chach *waryūmai*, Waz. *waryūmai*, Kand. *maryūmai*) — < \**fragāmaka*-, cf. Yd. *firyāmoh* 'he-goat' (the existence of the word in Minj. is shown by place-names like *Firgamu*, *Firghamiru* s. of Jurm, *Firgam Tal* n. of Faizabad — outside the territory where Minj. is spoken at present), Wkh. *rayūm* f. 'calf'. — Tomaschek (765) compares *rayūm* with Gr. *πρόβατον*; but Par. *rhayām* 'spring' < \**fragāma*- renders it prob. that the orig. meaning was 'a young animal, born the preceding spring'.

*waryānai* 'rubbing', v. s.v. *āyašal*.

*waryōwai* 'palm of the hand, sole'. Waz., M. *waryawai* 'palm of the hand', Ga. *waryawāi*, Orm. lw. *waryawai*. — < \**fragava-ka*-, cf. Av. *gav*- 'hand (of the *dēv*'s)'. With Wkh. *gawust* 'fist' (Bell.) cf. prob. Skr. *gabhasti*- 'hand'. — Many names of parts of the body are compounded with *war*- in Psht., cf. *wurbal*, *wurbūz*, *waršand*, *warmēš*.

*wrāja* 'a small red insect or species of tick, infesting dogs etc.' — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Soghd. *pr'z'k* (\**f'rāzāk*) 'n. of a noxious insect'; but in that case Psht. *j* must stand for *z*.

280. *wrūja*, *wraja* 'eye-brow'. G. compares Av. *brvat*-, Skr. *bhrū*-, Prs. *abrū* etc. — Waz. *vrījyē*, M. *wrūzyē*, B. 2 *urūji*, B. *urūja*, Khl. *wrūza*, H. *rūza*, Sb. *rīza*. — < \**brūčyā*? Cf. Ishk. *uric*, Sangl. *urij*; with -*k*- Minj. *vrēgá*, Oss. *arfuk*, Mamassani Luri *burg*, but Shgh. *vrūš* < \**brūš*?

*wruk* 'lost'. Waz. *wark*, Afr. *wruk*, Khl. *wrak*, H. *ruk*. — Cf. Orm. *yark* 'id'.

*warla* 'pregnant'. Generally *brālba* q. v. — < pres. part. f. \**baratī*-, or cf. Lat. *forda* < \**foridā*.

*warmēš* m. 'neck', Waz. *warmēš*, M. *warmēg*, Km. *warmēg*, B., Ga. *wurmēg*. — Cf. Av. *mərəzu*- 'vertebrae of the neck', Kurd., Zaza *mil* 'neck'. — *war*- cf. s.v. *waryōwai*.

Waz. *wāranai* 'tusk'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**wēr* 'splitting, tearing' < \**baidra*-, cf. Skr. *bhid*- 'to split, cleave' etc.?

*wrandār* etc. 'brother's wife'. Waz. *wandiār*, B. 2 *wandiār*, M. *wandyār*, Khl. *wrandār* (and *wranda*?), H. *r<sup>re</sup>andār*, Sb. *rundār*, Orm. lw. *wrandēr*. — \**wrandyār* formed from *wrōr*, cf. *tandōr*, *nandiār*.

*wrāra* 'woman who has lost her brother', < \**a-brāðrā*-, v. s.v. *wrōr*.

277. *wrāra* 'nephew', *wrēra* 'niece', G. > \**brāðryā*-, cf. Av. *brātūirya*- (*brātruya*- = \**brātərya*-, AirWb., 972). — Waz. *wəriārə* 'brother's son', *wrāra* 'brother's daughter', B. *wiyārū*, *wrēra*, M. *waryārə*,







- warēra*; M. 1 *waryarā*, M. 2 *uriyarā*, Ga. *wrārā*, pl. *wrērūna*, *wrēra*, pl. *wrērē*, H. (*rērā* and) *r<sup>w</sup>ārā*, *rērūna*, *rērā*, *rērē*, Khl. *wrārā*, *wrēra*, Nz. *wrārā*. — Note the different treatment of *\*-ya-* and *\*-yā-*. *\*brāθr(w)ya-* > Psht. *\*wryārā* (> *wari<sup>o</sup>*, *wary<sup>o</sup>*, *wr<sup>o</sup>*, *r(w)<sup>o</sup>*, *wiy<sup>o</sup>*). Generally *\*-yā-* > Waz., Afr. *-yē-*, B. *-i-*. — Cf. Orm. K. *rāš<sup>ra</sup>ai m.*, *rāš<sup>ra</sup> f.* — The instability of the group *wr-* in Psht. (cf. s. v. v. *wrandār*, *wrumbai*, *rūn*) reminds of the Av. orthography *urv<sup>o</sup>* < *wr<sup>o</sup>*.
281. *wrōr*, pl. *wrūna* 'brother', G. < Av. *brātar-*, *brāθr-*. — Waz. *wrōr*, *vrēr*, *wrīna*, generally *wrōr*, Ms., Afr. *wrōr*, B. *urōr*, A. *w<sup>u</sup>rōr*, H., Khl., Kh., Trk., Sh. etc. *rōr*, A. pl. *w<sup>u</sup>rūna*. Reg. pl. cf. s. v. *lūr*.
- wrarēdal* 'to become lacerated, torn'. — Etym. unknown.
- wrustō*, *rwastō* 'after, behind, remaining behind'. Waz. *wrustē*, Z. *wrustō*, H., Khl. *rustō*. Cf. *wrustai* 'hinder, rearmost', M. 3 *w<sup>u</sup>rustai*, Km. *warstai*, *warzdaī*. — Etym. unknown.
- wrōst*, f. *wrasta* 'rotten, decayed'. Waz. *wrōst*, *wrāsta*, Khl. *rōst*. Av. *\*frista-* (< *fraēθ-* 'to decay, putrify') > Psht. *\*wrast*, which has poss. been adapted to the paradigm of the adjectives in m. *-ō-*, f. *-a-*. *wrāša* 'speech'. — Etym. unknown. — Borrowing from Dard *\*bhrāšā-* = Skr. *bhāṣā-* (with *w-* < Ind. *bh-*) is improbable.
- wuršō* f. 'meadow'. — Etym. unknown.
- wrēšal*, *wrēšam* 'to spin'. Waz. *wartāl*, *wrēšā*, H. *rēšal*. — Waz. *wart-* < *\*wrat-* < *\*abi-rišta-*, *wrēš-* < *\*abi-raiš-*, cf. Bal. (*b*)*rēsay*, W. Oss. *ālwesun*. *rēš-* prob. < *wrēš*, not from the unprefix root like Orm. K. *ras<sup>y</sup>ēk*, Prs. *rištan*, *rēsam*. — *riškaī* 'band, strip, fillet' < *\*rištra-* + *kaī*. *wrēšam* 'silk' borrr. from Prs., cf. s. v. *maž*.
279. *writ* 'roasted, fried', *writawul*, *writēdal*. G. compares either Skr. *bhraj-*, *bhṛṣṭa-* 'to roast', Prs. *birišta*, or Bal. *brijag*, *brētkā* or *brihta* 'to roast'. — Also *wuratawul* 'to roast', Waz. *wratawul*, *wartai* 'roasted', Z. *wartāl* 'they were roasted'. — *\*bṛṣṭa-* > Psht. *\*wušt* (cf. *puštēdal*), *writ* (compound and unstressed forms: *\*wrat-*, *wart-*, *wart-*) < *\*brixta-* (cf. Bal. *brihta*), or *\*brišta-* (Hübschm., ad 201), Prs. *birišta*. Acc. to Barth., however, (miranM. VI, 34, 56) *birišta* = Skr. *bhṛṣṭa-*.
- Waz. *wrātāl*, *ōwrātāl* 'to jump, fly away', v. s. v. *wurzēdal*.
- warxa* 'small channel in a field', Waz. *warx* m. 'head of a water-course', Orm. K. lw. *warx*. — < *\*fra-xā-*, cf. Prs. *xā* 'sewer, sink', Av. *xan-* 'spring, well', Orm. K. *wa-xayek* 'to dig'.
- wrāya* 'far away'. Cf. Waz. (*w*)*uriyā* 'id.'? — Etym. unknown. — Skr. *prāya-* also means 'near'; but Ir. *\*a-frāya-* 'distant' is not a prob. form.
- wurzēdal*, *wurzam* 'to fly, take wing', Waz. (*ō*)*wrātāl*, *warzā* 'to jump, fly away', *wurzawəl*, *warzawəl* 'to make jump'. — Ir. *\*wraz-*, *\*wrašta-*. Horn (897) compares Prs. *gurāzīdan* 'to walk pompously' with Skr. *vraj-* 'to wander' (the comparison between *vraj-* and Slav. *vragŭ*







'enemy' etc., v. Falk-Torp s.v. *vrage*, is not convincing). Av. *urvag-* 'to wander' (AirWb. 1536) is *ἀπ. λεγ.*, and the only existing form *urvāxšaŋ* (Y. 34, 13) is read *urvāšaŋ* in several mss. The latter form points to a root *urvaz-*, Ir. *\*wraz-*.

278. *wrižē* f. pl. 'rice', G. compares Prs. *birinj* etc. — Waz. *wrižē* 'rice (with the husk removed)', B. *wrižē*, Km. *wrižē*, Nz. *wrižē*, Khl. *wrižē*, H. *rižē*. — Bloch (Le nom du riz, Etudes Asiatiques, 37—47) derives the Prs. and Psht. words < *\*wrinjhi-*. But then we must assume that in Psht. *\*nj* (of which group I know no other instance) was treated differently from *\*nd*, *\*ng* etc. We should expect *\*wrinjē*. Also Sak. *rrīysu-*, Orm. K. *rījan*, L. *rēzan*, Gypsy of Qainat *rižb*, Zaza *res*, Sivendi *birji* point to an unnasalized form. Par. *rahō* seems to be borrr. from some Ind. language. — Kati *řic* 'barley' < *\*wriḡhi-*?

*waržəl*, *waržanəm* 'to chop, mince', < *\*fra-jañ-*, cf. s.v. *žəl*.

*wraž* m. 'mane', Waz. *wēžd*. — Prob. < *\*brz-* > *\*βrž-* > *\*wr<sup>h</sup>ž-* > *wraž* and *\*w<sup>h</sup>rž-* > *wēžd* (*rz* > *žd* v. s.v. *lēžəl*). Cf. Kurd. *bižū* 'mane', Oss. *bāržāi* 'neck' (but *barc* 'mane'), and further Av. *barāša-* 'back of a horse', Arm. lw. *ba(r)š* 'mane', Prs. *buš* 'neck, mane'. — Prob. 'back (of a horse)' is the original Ir. meaning of the word; with *\*brz-* < *\*bh<sub>h</sub>ḡ-* cf. Skr. *bhurij-* 'arm' (?) < *\*bh<sub>h</sub>lāḡ-* etc. (v. Walde-Pokorny, Vgl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 181); Ir. *\*brš-* (in *barāša-*, *buš*) < *\*bh<sub>h</sub>ḡ-s-*.

*wraža* 'flea', Waz. *wraža*, *wražyē*, B. *wreği*, B. 2 *wrági*, M. *wrágyē*, Ga. *wrága*, Khl. *wrága*. — Hübschm. (Lit. Centr.bl. 1894, 792) < *\*brušā-*, cf. Slav. *blūxa*, Lith. *blusà*. But Skr. *pluṣi-* (Bloch, MSL. XXII, 239), the Dard forms of the word (e. g. Özbin Pash. *šiš* < *\*pruṣi-*), Orm. K. *š<sup>r</sup>ak*, pl. *š<sup>r</sup>ačī*, Par. *ruč* (< *\*rhuč* < *\*fruč-*) etc. render it prob. that Psht. *wr-* is derived from Ir. *\*fr-*. It is difficult to connect Soghd. *βš<sup>h</sup>* 'louse' (Gauth., Sūtra des causes et des effects, II, 32) with *wraža* etc. — In most diall. *wraža* rhymes with *spəža* 'louse' (q. v.).

*wurža* m. 'the first milk given after calving, biestings'. — H. *wargə*. — Cf. Prs. *furša*, *firša* 'id.' < *\*frašaka-*.

263. *war<sup>1</sup>* pres. stem. of *āwuštəl*, q. v.

*war<sup>2</sup>* m. 'the scab of a wound'. Cf. Av. *varəda-* 'growing'?

264. *warai* 'wool', *warinə* 'woollen', *waran* 'with long hairs'. G. < Av. *varənā-* 'wool'. Waz. *wārai*. Cf. Sar. *wān*, Shgh. *wō<sup>n</sup>*. — Note *\*rn* > *r*, not *ŋ*. *wāra* 'all', Khl. *wāra*, Afr. *wāra*, Nz., H. *wāra*, *dwāra* 'both'. — Etym. unknown. < Av. *varata-* 'ball, lump'? Cf. *\*gyta-* 'all' (miranM. VI, 66 f.). — Or cf. Shgh. *wārə* 'both' (Hjuler), Sar. *virt* (Shaw)? Waz. *wārā* 'hedge (gen. of cut bushes)'. Cf. Av. *varata-* 'imprisoned, closed in' etc., Skr. *vyti-* 'hedge'? Or from Lhd. *wār* 'thorn-hedge'?







- wər* 'successful, winning', Waz. *wər*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *varəd-* 'to augment' etc. (v. s.v. *warāna*)?
- wīr* 'expanded, spread'. — Etym. unknown.
- wīriā*, *warīā* 'gratis'. — Etym. unknown.
380. *wōrai*, *ōrai* 'summer'. G. quotes Hübschm.'s derivation < \**wahāra*-, cf. Prs. *bahār*, but objects to *r* < *r*. — Waz. *wīrai*, most diall. *wōrai* etc., Taj. *wūrē*, Sb., H. *ōrē*, Khl. *ōrē*, B. *wōra* etc. — Barth. (miranM. V, 5) < Indo-Eur. nom., acc. \**wēsrt*, with introduction of the *t* into the other cases in Ir. — This explanation is poss., and seems necessary, if we want to maintain the connexion between *wōrai* and Prs. *bahār* etc. Cf. Sar. 'wāgh' 'spring' (Bell.), 'wug' (Shaw) < \**wārt*- < \**wāhyt*- (cf. e. g. *maug* < \**mṛta*-). Yd. 'wāroh' (Biddulph) means 'summer' like the Psht. word (cf. s.v. *psarlai*), and the *r* may represent *r* (cf. Biddulph 'merer' 'man', *mooroh* 'dead', *kerah* 'to do': LSI. *mer* 'man', *mṛum* 'I die', *krem* 'I have done'). — Derivation of *wōrai* < Av. *varəd-* 'to grow' is not prob. — Zaza *wazārī*, *wasārī* 'spring' (le Coq, 220) can scarcely in any way be connected with *bahār* etc.
286. *wur*, *wōr*, f. *wura*, pl. *wārə* 'small'. G. rejects Darm.'s derivation from Av. *x<sup>v</sup>arəta-* (a hypothetical form), Prs. *xurd* 'small' and prefers Horn's from Av. *apəranāyuka-* 'not grown up'. *wōrkai* 'young' is explained in the same way. — Waz. *wōr*, f. *wara* m., pl. *wōra* 'small', *wōrkai* 'boy', *warikenkai* 'very small', M. *wōrē* f. pl. 'small', *wērakai* 'boy', *wērkiyē* 'girl', Z. *wērakai* 'boy', Km. *wōrkai*, Kh. 1 *wōrkai*; M. 1, Km., Z. *warūkai* 'small', Ns. *warakai*, Bn. *warikai*, H. *wūruka*, but also H. *warkōtī*, Z. *warkōtai*, Khl. *warkōtē* etc. — The derivation from *apəranāyu-* (> Psh. \**bəṇā*?) is phonetically imposs. But cf. Par. *γurōk* 'small (boy)' < \**wṛta-*: Prs. *xurd* < \**hwṛta-*.
290. *wōrkai* 'young', v. s.v. *wur*.
283. *wṛəl*, *wṛəm* 'to carry (inanimate things)', G. < Av. *bar-*, with extension of the pret. stem. — Waz. *wṛəl*, pres. *wṛā*, aor. *yōsā*, AJ. *wṛəl*, *wṛəm*, *yōsēm*, past *yō-wṛələm* (pseudo-pass.), perf. part. *wurai*, H. *ūṛama*, *yōsəm*, Khl. *ūṛama*, *yāūsəma*, *yāūrəma*, *ūṛəlē*, Z. *yā-be-sī*, *yāwṛam*, B. *wṛē*, *yōsē*, *yōwulē* etc. — The ancient durative root *bar-* is not employed uncompounded in the aoristic tenses. — *yō-* in *yō-wṛ-* has prob. been transferred from *yōs* (Khl. *yaus* has been infl. by *yaur-* < *yō-wṛ-*). Cf. Shgh. *yās-*, *yād-* 'to take away', Sar. *yūs-*, *yōd-*, Yazgh. *ayas-*, *ayad-*, Wkh. *yond-*, *yūt-*, Minj. *yīs-*, *yā<sup>v</sup>-*, Av. *yās-* (inchoative?), with *ā* 'to bring', with *apa* 'to take away'. — Cf. s.v. *yastəl*. — Orm. K. *w<sup>a</sup>lak* and *wriyōk*, L. *wuluk* 'to fetch, carry (inanimate things)' with *w-* from the compounds with *hir*, *dal*, *hal* = Psht. *rā*, *dar*, *war wṛəl* 'to bring' ('to me' etc.). — I heard Afr. *rāwṛəm* etc. with the original *r* of the pres. stem.







282. *wṛumbai* 'first'. G. compares Av. *fratama-* etc. — B. *urumbai*, M. 3 *or<sup>u</sup>mbai*, A. *ṛumbai*, H. *ṛumbē*, Khl. (*w*)*ṛumbē*, Mando Khel *warumbai*. — Prob. with Barth. (zAirWb. 53,5) from a contaminated form *\*fṛtama-*, not < *\*war-* < *\*βard-* < *\*βrad-* < *\*frat-*. But why *mb*? — Cf. *warm* '(day, year) before last', H. *ūrma raz*, Khl. *ūrma wras* (*numar* 'previously, before' < *\*wumar* < *\*wuram*?). — *wṛāndē* 'before', Waz. *wṛōndi*, Afr. *wṛānde*, Khl. *urānde*, H. *urwānde* < < *\*fṛta-* (v. s.v. *bāndē*), cf. Zeb. *wula* 'in front of' (*\*fṛt-* > *wul-*?). *warāna* 'winning, gaining, success'. Cf. Skr. *vardhanā-* 'increase, prosperity, success'. Cf. *war* 'successful'.

*wṛāndē* 'before', v. s.v. *wṛumbai*.

*wasta* 'dam', *\*wastanai* 'binding', v. s.v. *wand*.

*\*wastal*, *\*walam* (with *rā* etc.) 'to bring, lead along' (with animate objects), < Av. *vad-* 'to lead along'.

*wēš* m. 'division, distribution'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Waz. *wēškai* 'field'?

Waz. *wēša* 'large beam, rafter'. Cf. *bainš* 'id.', H. *bēnš*. — Prob. borr. from different Dard forms of Skr. *vaṁśya-*, cf. Waig. *wāš*, Shina *bōi* 'id.' — Par. *wē* also is prob. borr. < *\*wēš*. — But Shgh. *wūs*, Wkh. *was*?

Waz. *wāš* 'poison', borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *viṣa-*, Kati *wiṣ*. (Av. *viṣ-* > Psht. *\*wəṣ-*). — Ar. *bīš* 'a poisonous plant' borr. from Prs.?

273. *wīšt* '20', v. s.v. *šāl*.

Waz. *viōšta* 'viashta, a Dauri unit of square measure'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. < *\*basti-*.

*wīštāl*, *wulām* 'to shoot, throw, hurl'. Waz. *wīštāl*, *wulā*, Khl. *wištāl*, *ulāma*, H. *wištāl*, *walām* etc. — Darm. (XLI) compares Skr. *vyadh-* 'to pierce, hit'. With *vyadh-* Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Av. *vaēda-* 'javelin', Yaghn. *wid-*, *wist-* 'to throw' etc. — Cf. also Par. *γuh-*, *γušt* 'to throw', Shgh. *wēd-*, and poss. Sak. *bista-* 'pierced' (or < *bhid-*?).

*wāš* 'rope', *wašai* 'bracelet', v. s.v. *wand*.

384. *wāšə* m. pl. 'grass, fodder, hay'. G. compares Prs. *wāš* 'grass', Phl. *vaxš* 'herbage' etc. — Waz. *wōšə*, M. *wāxə*, H. *wāxə*, Khl. obl. *waxō* etc. Cf. Orm. K. *γwāsī*, L. *γwāšī*. — Orm. L. *š*, Psht. *š* cannot be derived from *\*xš*, but must be derived from *\*sθr*, *\*str* (v. *γāš* 'tooth'). Cf. Av. *vāstrya-* 'pratensis', *vāstra-* 'pasture, grass'; Psht. *ā*, not *ō* before *y*. Shgh. *wāš* 'grass', Sar. 'wākhk' meadow', 'wókh' 'grass' (Bell.) etc. prob. have the same origin. Cf. E. Oss. *xos*, W. Oss. *xvasā* 'grass' < *\*h(u)-wāstra-*. Reg. the change of meaning 'meadow' > 'fodder' > 'grass' v. s.v. *sābah*.

*wīš* 'awake, watchful'. — Etym. unknown. — F. *\*bausθrī-* (Av. *baozdrī-* from *baod-*) would result in *\*wēš*, not *wīš*.







- wašta, wušta* 'joke, jest'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**wṛsti*-, cf. Skr. *vyddhi*- 'success, happiness'?
385. *wēšta* m. sg. and pl. 'hair'. G. compares Av. *varasa-* etc., but objects to the *t*. — Waz. *wēšta*, Ms. *wēšta*, M., B., H. *wēxta* (M. pl. *wēxtān*), Khl. *wīxta*, Ga. *īxta*, Bn. (LSI.) *wīšta*. — Orm. K. *wṛ<sup>a</sup>št<sup>a</sup>* 'beard', L. *aurūšt* must be derived from Phl. *aprušt, awrušt* 'moustache'. — *wēšta* is prob. an ancient collective \**wṛsa-tā*-, cf. Soghd. pl. *wṛsth* 'hairs' (Soghd. pl. suff. *\*th* < \**tā*-, cf. Tedesco, ZII. IV, 151).
- wat* m. 'interval, break, gap'. — Etym. unknown. — < \**baxta*-, cf. Skr. *bhañj*- 'to break, make a breach in'?
- wīt* 'wide, open, ajar'. — Etym. unknown.
265. *watəl, wuzəm* 'to fly' (with *āl<sup>o</sup>, prē<sup>o</sup>, jār<sup>o</sup>, kšē<sup>o</sup>*), G. < Av. *vaz-* 'to move, fly, pass', cf. Bal. *gwazag* 'to pass' etc. (but with Oss. *wāz* 'weight' cf. Ar. Prs. *wazn*). — *watəl* alone 'to go out'. With *prē-watəl* 'to fall' (*prōt* 'fallen' < \**para-wašta*-) cf. Orm. K. *γwaštak, γwaz-* 'to fall', Wkh. *wāz-*, Shgh. *wāš-*, *wēšt* (pres. *š* from preter.), prob. also Soghd. *wašt-* 'to move, proceed', (not < \**waršt-* = Prs. *gaštan*, Gauth. 162). — *ākwatəl* 'to fly' (H. *awlēdəl, āluzəl*, but *w-ākwata*) < \**adi-w<sup>o</sup>*?
269. *wāwra* 'snow', G. < Av. *vafra-*. — Waz. *wōwra*, B., M. *wāwra*, Khl. *wāwra* etc., gen. used in pl. — Cf. also Par. *γarp*, Orm. L. *γōš*. — Av. *vafra-* < *vap-* 'to scatter, strew, cf. Skr. *vapra-* 'heap of grain' etc. (v. AO. I, 255).
- wēx* 'root', Waz., M., H., but B., Khl. lw. *bēx*. — Cf. Prs. *bēx*, Soghd. *byy* (lw.), Par. *γīx*, Shgh. *wiēš* (*š* regularly < *x*), Minj. *wāxá*.
382. *wayəl, wāyəm* 'to speak'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *vač-*, but considers connexion with Skr. *vā-* 'to weave' (RV. 'to weave hymns') poss., if uncertain. — Waz. *wēyəl, wyaiyā*, Khl., H., A., Nz. *wāyəm* etc., M., M. 2, Km., Bn. *wyāyəm* etc., B., B. 1, Kh., Z. *yāyəm* etc. — Prob. < \**wāfya-* or \**wābya-*, cf. Av. *vaf-* 'to sing' N. Bal. *gwāfay* 'to summon', Soghd. *w<sup>o</sup>β-* 'to say', Yaghn. *wāv-*, Old Slav. *vabiti* 'to call, allure'.
- wiyār* m. 'jealousy, envy'. — Etym. unknown.
- wiyār* m. 'vanity, vainglory'. — Etym. unknown. < \**wardya-*, √*ward*?
- wāzə*, pl. *wāzūna* 'fathom', Waz. *waz(za)* < Av. *bāzu-* 'id.', Prs. *bāza*. Why not *ō*? Cf. Waz. *wēzai, wīz<sup>o</sup>, wōz<sup>o</sup>* 'shin-bone' < ordinary Psh. \**wōzai*?
287. *wuz* m. 'he-goat', f. *wuza*, G. < Av. *būza-*. — Waz. *wəz, wuz*, B., Z. *wūza*, Ga. *ūza*, M. *wəzā*. — Waz. *wəzən* 'goat's skin' < \**buzina-*. — *ōšyūnē* 'goat's hair', Waz. *wušyūnē*, Lor. Synt. *wašyūnē* < Av. *buzya<sup>o</sup>*.
- Waz. *wuzai* 'short span (from thumb to first finger)'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Prs. *waša* 'a span'?







*wāzda* 'fat'. Waz. *wōzda*, H., Khl. *wāzda*. — Darm. compares Av. *vazdvar-* 'firmness' (Skr. transl. *pīvaratva-*). Cf. Par. *γāzd* 'fat', Sar. *wāst* (Bell.), poss. Prs. *bāzud* 'the fleshiness of the arms', Oss. *wazdan* 'nobleman' (? cf. *bāstī-soi* 'the fat of the land': 'a prominent man'). — Cf. also Skr. *vedhasa-* 'the part of the hand under the root of the thumb (considered as sacred to Brahman)'; the derivation from Vedhas: Brahman may be due to a popular etymology.

Waz. *wzən* f. 'kiln'. — Etym. unknown.

*waz(a)r* m., pl. *waz(a)rūna* 'wing'. Waz. *wazar* 'wing, arm, fin', H. *wazár*, pl. *wazárē*, B., Khl. *wazár*, Nz. obl. pl. *wazró*. — Cf. Minj. *wāzərgá* 'wing', Yd. *verzyoh*, Oss. *bazur*, Orm. *bazar* 'fore-arm', poss. Prs. *bāl* 'wing', Kurd. also 'arm'. — Orm., Oss., and — if correct — Yd. point to Ir. *b-*, Psht. and Prs. are ambiguous, only Minj. — if correct — points to *w-*, or to an irregular development. Only Prs.(?) and Yd. (if not secondary) point to *rz-*. — Connexion with Skr. *barha-* 'tail-feather (esp. of a peacock)' is doubtful. Acc. to Pater Schmidt this word is of 'Austro-Asiatic' origin (v. Bloch, *Études Asiatiques*, 39). — Etym. of *\*bazar-* uncertain. The derivation < *\*basu-θra-* (AO. I, 254) is wrong. — Khow. *wrazun* 'wing' is borr. from Ir. *\*βarz-*.

*waža* 'the hollow at the back of the neck'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. *wuža* (Waz. *də mayzē wēža* 'sinew of the neck')?

*wuža* 'nerve, sinew, tendon'. Waz. *wēža*. — *wuž-*, *wēž-* < *\*wuž-* < *wrzi-*? Cf. Minj. *wūrž* 'thread', Sar. *wūry*, Shgh. *wūrž*, Lith. *viržis* 'rope' etc. (v. Trautmann s.v. *ueržīō*).

Waz. *wužgyē* f. 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

*wa-žəl*, *wa-žəl* 'to kill', v. s.v. *žəl*.

266. *wažai* 'ear of corn'. G. compares Prs. *xōša* 'cluster, bunch, ear of corn', Kurd. *ūšī*, *waši*, Bal. lw. *hōšag* etc., poss. Skr. *oṣa-dhi-* 'plant'. — Waz. *wēžai*, *wīžai*, M. *wégai*, H., Khl. *wágē*. — Also Bal. *gōša* 'bunch of grapes' etc. (from which Lhd. *gōšā*) must be borr. from Prs., with substitution of *g* for *x*.

267. *wažai* 'hungry'. G. compares *hwaža* 'hunger' (q. v.) and Prs. *gurs* 'hunger', *gursna* 'hungry', Gabri *wašneh* etc. — Waz. *wužai*, B. *wāga*, M. *wágai*, Z. *wúgai*, H. *úga*, Khl. *wágē* (rhyming with *tógē*, v. s.v. *təžai*), Tarin (LSI.) *warža*. — Prob. < *\*wřšaka-*, not *\*wřšn<sup>o</sup>*, cf. Soghd. pl. *'wšnty*, Zaza *vēišān*, Sāmn. *vašun*, Gypsy of Sirjān *būnī*, Kab. Prs. *gušna* etc. Par. *γurča* (< *\*wřč-*) reminds of Kurd. *bərči* (Adjarian, MSL. 16, 351).

*wažm* m. 'steam, vapor', Khl. *wágəm*, Waz. *wažm* 'spell, enchantment', *wažmdōr* 'frantic'. — Cf. Av. *vaxš-* 'to spout, splutter (water or fire)', Skr. *ukṣ-* 'to sprinkle', poss. Prs. *bažm*, *bašm* 'dew'.

*wažmaī* 'moon', v. s.v. *spōžmaī*.







## X.

- xūb* m. 'sleep, dream', G. < Av. *xʷafna-*, cf. Prs. *xwāb*. — Waz. *xōb*, *xēb*, H., Kh. *xōb*, Z. *xūb*. — < *\*hwāpa-*, not *\*hwafna-*. — H. *xōb*, 'sleep', lw. *xwāb* 'dream'.
- xudāi* 'God', borr. from Prs. — Afr. *xulāe* is an older lw. — Kurd. also *xolā*.
80. *xal-*, *xl-* pres. stem of *āxistəl*, q. v.
- xēl* 'tribe, clan', also 'member of a tribe' (*zə Zaxa Xēl yəm* 'I am a Z. Kh.', f. *Zaxa Xēla*). Waz. *xēl* also 'kind, species'. — Acc. to Andreas < Av. *xʷaētu-* 'belonging to a clan, family', also 'clan, nobility'. But we should expect Psht. *\*xw°*. The word is prob. borr. from, or contaminated with, Ar. Prs. *xail* 'a body of men, troop', cf. Kurd. *xīl* 'clan' (Soane, 188), Sar. *xēl* pl. suff. (e. g. *čēd-xēl* 'houses'). Other words for 'tribe' in Psht. and Bal. are lw.s., e. g. *qaum*, *tāifa*, *tuman*.
346. *xōl* m., *xōlāi* 'helmet, hat', G. < Av. *xaōda-*, Prs. *xōd* (and *xōi*). He objects to *ō* < *au*, mentions Rav.'s derivation < Si. *hōl*<sup>u</sup>, but can find no other instance of *x* < *h* in lw.s. — Waz. *xēl*, Khl. *xwalāi*, cf. *čar-xwalai* 'comb of a cock', Waz. *čar-xēla*, *°xīlai* (= Prs. *xōd-i-xurōh*, with dialectal *d*?). Cf. Minj. *xūlā*. — Bal., Si. *hōl*<sup>(u)</sup> prob. borr. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 283). Skr. *khola-* 'helmet' also (Bāṇa etc.) is prob. borr. from Psht. (cf. s.v. *zyara*). Khow., Shina *khōi* 'pointed cap' (Kati *šukā-kui* 'cap'?) may be genuine, but are prob. early Ir. lw.s with *kh-* < *x-*. — Psht. *kolai* (Bell.) is borr. from, or infl. by, Prs. *kulāh*, cf. Pash. *kōla-ṭālī* 'hat, cap'.
- xūla* 'mouth', Waz. *xwula*, B., Ga., A., M., Nz. *xulā*, H., Khl., Z., Km. 1 *xula*. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *xōmba* 'mushroom'. Cf. Lhd. *khumb*, *khūbhī* 'id.' (*kh—bh* as in *khumbh* 'cauldron'), but the *ō* renders the derivation from Av. *xumba-* 'pot' difficult. Derivation from Ir. *\*hwambā-*, cf. Old Norw. *svopp* 'mushroom' < *\*swombu-* etc., is phonetically permissible. Prs. *xumb* does not mean 'mushroom', and cannot be the source of the Psht. word. — *xamba* (= *xamba*?) 'a kind of corn-bin made of wattles' is borr. from Prs. *xumba* 'id.'.
- xūna* 'room, chamber', Kand., B. *xūna* 'house', Waz. *xīna* 'tent'. — Genuine, or anc. lw. from Prs. *xāna* 'house', Phl. *xān(ag)*, cf. Georg. lw. *amxanag* 'companion'.
- xandəl*, *xāndəm* 'to laugh', Waz. *xandəl*, *xōndā*. — Irregular and prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. *xandīdan*, cf. Shgh. *šānd-* etc. — *xandā* 'laughter' < Prs. *xanda*. — With Oss. *xodun* (acc. to Horn, 494 < *\*swad-*) cf. Zaza *huwa-* 'to laugh'.
82. *xpal* 'own, self'. G. and F. Müller < Av. *xʷaēpaiṭya-* 'own'. — Waz., Khl. *xpul*, M. 2, Z., Nz. *xpəl*, B. *axpəl*, H. *axpəl* etc. — < Av.







\**x<sup>v</sup>apaiθya-* (cf. *x<sup>v</sup>āpaiθya-*), *x<sup>v</sup>aēpaiθya-* would result in \**xwēbəl*, cf. Soghd. γϣδ (\**xēp<sup>a</sup>θ*).

*xapasa* 'nightmare'. Hübschm. (ad. 483) compares Prs. *xafj* 'epialtes', Av. *xawza-* 'pedicator'. — Borr. from Prs. *xaf(a)j*, *xafajā*, *xafranj* 'night-mare', prob. from Ar. *xafj* 'copulating'.

*xar*, pl. *xrə*, f. *xara* 'donkey'. Waz. *xar*, pl. *xrə*, f. *xra*, H. *xar*, pl. *x<sup>r</sup>ə*, M. *xar*, obl. *xrə*, pl. *xrūna*. — Prob. genuine, < Av. *xara-*, on acc. of the irregular obl. and pl. — *xarywaž* (Lor.) 'n. of a plant', cf. Prs. *xargōšak* 'lamb's tongue (a plant)'.

84. *xōr*<sup>1</sup>, pl. *xwaindē* 'sister', G. < Av. *x<sup>v</sup>anhar-*. — Waz. *xōr*, *xōr* (not \**xēr*), pl. B., M. I, Kh., H. etc. *xwaindē* (*xwēndē*), Ga. *xwyāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*, A. *xwande* (cf. s.v. *mōr*). — Barth. (miranM. V, 5) *xōr* < \**xər* < \**hwahr-* (through the infl. of *mōr* etc.), cf. *zər* '1000' < \**hazahr-*. But G.'s derivation < \**hwahār-* with contraction (v. § 16,1) is quite admissible. \**hwāhar-* (Prs. *x<sup>v</sup>āhar*) also would result in Psht. *xōr*. — Bal. *gwahār* < \**wahār-*, dissimilated < \**hwahār-*, cf. Gr. *ζορες* < \**Fehorecs* < \**Fhehorecs*. — *xōrja* 'sister's daughter', Waz. *xurdža*(?), B. *xōrjə*, M. *xōrza*, M. I *xwārza*; *xōrayai* 'sister's son', Waz. *xwaryāi*, B. *xōryāū*, M. *xōryēi*, M. I *xwaryēi*, Khl. *xōrē*. — With *xōrja* cf. Skr. *bhrātrjā-*. *xōrayai*, *xwaryēi* < \**hwahriya-ka-*, Skr. *svasrīya-* (cf. *wrārə* < \**brāḍrīya-*).

*xōr*<sup>2</sup>, f. *xwara*, also *xpōr* 'opened, blown (as a flower), unclosed, loose'. Poss. < Av. *x<sup>v</sup>āθra-* '(having) good, free breathing', from which word Prs. *x<sup>v</sup>ār* 'easy' is generally derived. — Regarding the strange *xp-* cf. s. v. v. *swōr*, *xwa*.

*xarmandai* 'wee, tiny'. — Etym. unknown.

*xaršin* m., pl. *xaršnə* 'dung of a horse'. H. *xaršna*. — *xaršin* prob. < \**xrasin*, but further derivation uncertain. In a word of this meaning a transposition \**xras-* < \**saxr-* (< skr. *śakṛt-*, v. s.v. *γōšāk*) might perhaps be poss.

*xriyəl*, *xriyām* 'to shave', Waz. *arxēyəl*, Khl. *xrēyāma*, H. imper. *úxraya*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *rīyēk*, *rīy<sup>a</sup>m* 'to shave, shear'. — Connexion between Ir. \**xray-* and Gr. *κείρω* 'to shave, cut' etc. is very uncertain.

*xər* 'muddy, turbid, dirty brown'. Waz. *xər* 'brown, ashen', *xara* 'silt, deposit', Khl., H. *xər* 'grey, khaki-coloured'. Cf. *xarəl* 'to dung, stool', *axērəl* 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering', Waz. *xarəl* 'to plaster, wash'. — Cf. Yaghn. *xird-* 'cacare', Shgh. *šārd-*, Yazgh. *xauð-* (Gauth. JA., 1916, 258), Prs. *xard* 'a muddy place'.

*xarōb* 'saturated, watered, irrigated'. — Cf. *xər*, *ōbə*.

*xurīn* 'softened, ripe, festered'. Orm. L. lw. *xrīnd* 'swelled, wounded'. — Etym. unknown.

*xsā* 'rotten' v. s.v. *sxā*.

*xsai* 'calf', v. s.v. *sxai*.







- Xōst* n. of several districts, e. g. 1) W. of Kurram, 2) N. of Panjshir, 3) E. of Quetta (written *Coasta* on the map Magni Mogolis Imperium, Amstel. 1635). < \**hwāstu-*, cf. Skr. *Suvāstu-* 'Swat'? Not necessarily a Psht. form. Cf. Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>āst* 'island'?
- Xāš-rūd* 'n. of a river flowing into Hamun-i-Helmand' < Av. *X<sup>v</sup>āstra-* *str* > *š* (*ṣ*) may be due to a Psht. development.
- Waz. *xšan* m. 'bit of bread'. — Etym. unknown. < \**xasyana-*, cf. Av. *xad-* (*vī<sup>o</sup>* 'to force apart'), Chr. Soghd. '*ōxasdāraṭ*' 'broke (the bread)', '*ōxastē*' 'broken'?
- Waz. *xšān* m. 'chewing the cud'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. the preceding word. *xušt*, *xišt* 'damp, wet'. — Cf. Prs. *xušta* etc. — Waz. *xišt* 'kneaded' < \**xista-*, cf. Skr. *khid-* 'to press'?
- xaš* 'buried', v. s.v. *šax*.
- xōšīna*, *šēna* 'wife's sister'. Waz. *x(w)šīna*, B. *xkīna*, B. 2 *axkīna* (*āxkin* 'sister's husband'), M. *wóxkīna*, H. *xīna*, Ga. *xīne*, Sb. *xīna*. — Psht. \**xwšīna* < \**hwasrū-* + *ainā-*, cf. s.v. *āxšai*. — Kab. Prs. *xāšna*, Orm. L. (Leech) lw. *xāšnā*.
345. *xašta* 'brick'. Acc. to G. borrr. from Prs. *xišt*, in spite of the difference of vowel. — Waz. *xāšta*. *a* = *ə* < *i*.
81. *xatəl*, *xēžəm* 'to rise'. G. compares Prs. *xāstan*, *xēžam*. — Waz. *xatəl*, *xyēžā*, H. *xatəl*, *xēžəm*, Nz. imper. *xēza* etc. — Cf. Turf. Phl. N. '*axāšt*', '*axēz-*', Chr. Soghd. '*axašt*', '*axēž-*', Kab. Prs. *xēstan* etc.; Av. \**xaēz-* (Horn, 462) is incorrect. — Psht. *-ēž-* < \**aiz-*.
- xwa*, *xpa*, *xū* 'tinder', Waz. *xwā*. — Prs. *qau*, *qū*, *qāw*, *xaf* (< Turki), Lhd. *khau*. — *xwa* etc. prob. borrr. from Prs., but with irregular treatment of *au*. Cf. s.v. *xōr*<sup>2</sup>.
- xwā* f. 'side, margin, corner', Waz. *xwō* 'place', Khl. *xwā* 'side, direction', cf. *paxwā* 'formerly'. — Etym. unknown.
- xwajēdəl* 'to move, recede, draw back'. B. *zmāka wāxojēda* 'the earth trembled', AJ. *mār xwāzī* 'a serpent (usually) creeps' (but: *mār xwazēgī* 'the serpent is moving'). — Ir. root \**hwa(n)k-*, cf. Engl. 'to swing' etc. < Indo-Eur. \**swenǵ-*, \**swenǵ-*?
85. *xwala* 'sweat', G. < Av. *x<sup>v</sup>aēda-*, Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>ai* etc. — Waz. *xēla*, B. 2 *xolyá*, H. *xwāla*, Orm. L. lw. *xōla*. — Cf. Minj. *xalá*. — Reg. *a* < \**ai* v. s.v. *wala*, Waz. *ē* prob. secondary, as in many other cases (e. g. *γēž* 'ear' < *γwaž*). But cf. Waz. *wula*. — G. compares *paxyal* m. 'sweating, sweltering', also *paixal* m., *pīāxla* f. < \**pati-hwaidyā-*.
- xwālə* m. 'outpouring, disclosing'. — Etym. unknown.
86. *xwand* m. 'taste, pleasure'. G. compares Skr. *svad-* 'to taste well, be pleasant', Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>āi* 'agreeable taste' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 1865) compares, with nasal, Av. *x<sup>v</sup>andra-kara-* 'pleasing', Gr. *ἀνδάρω*.
- xwar* m. 'skin, bark, peel, scurf'. Cf. Av. *x<sup>v</sup>ara-* '(slight) wound', Germ. *Schwäre* 'abscess, boil', which Falk-Torp (s.v. *svær*) compare with Engl. *sward* etc., assuming an original meaning 'crust'.







*xāwra* 'earth, dust, clay', Waz. *xōura* etc. — Etym. unknown. —

With Prs. *xāk* 'earth, dust' cf. Par. *hāγ* 'dust' < \**hāka*?

348. *xwar*, *xar* m. 'dry watercourse, ravine'. G. compares S. Bal. *kaur* (N. Bal. *khaur*) 'a large stream from the hills' (cf. Et. Bal. 212). — Khl. *xwar*, B. (LSI.) *xuwar*. — The comparison with *kaur* is phonetically imposs. Nor is a connexion with Ar. Prs. *xaur* 'valley, low ground' prob. — With Bal. *kaur* must be compared Prs. *kaura* 'torrent' (as proposed by G.), and consequently Lhd. *khōr* 'mountain torrent' must be borr. from Bal.

87. *xwarəl*, *xūram* 'to eat', G. < Av. *x<sup>v</sup>ar-*. — Waz. *xwarəl*, *xwurā*, most diall. *x(u)ram*, Km. 1 *xwarē* (2 sg.). — Ir. \**hwar-* < \**swel-* (v. AO. I, 266), cf. Engl. 'to swallow' etc.

88. *xwāša* 'mother-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *śvaśrū-*, Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>aš* etc. — Waz. *xwōšyē*, M. *xoxyē*, Ga., H., Khl. *xwāxē* sg. and pl. (H., Khl. also sg. *xwāxa*; but *xwāxē* seems to be the usual form). — Cf. *nāwē*, *yawē* with *-ē* in all diall., as in the f. of the past partic. in *-ai*. — Cf. also Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>ašū*, Minj. *xūšā*, Soghd. *γwšh* (\**xwāš<sup>a</sup>*).

*xūyēdal* 'to fester, suppurate'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *xīžai* 'large boulder'. — Etym. unknown.

*xēž* m. 'scab of a wound', Waz. *xīž*. — Etym. unknown.

347. *xōž* 'sweet', *xwaš*, *xūš* 'agreeable' etc. — Acc. to G. all these words are borr. from Prs. *xōš* (*xuš*) 'pleasant, good'. — *xūš* and *xwaš* (generally *xwaša* 'pleasure, wish') are borr. from Prs. at different times. But with *xōž*, f. *xwaša* cf. Orm. K. *xwaš* 'sweet' (with unvoiced final), *xwāžāwī* 'sweetness', Shgh. *xīž* 'sweet', Sar. *xiyig*, Wkh. *xuēg* (Bell.), Ishk. *xašok* etc., W. Oss. *xwarz* 'good', Bal. *awarzā* 'pleasant', Av. *x<sup>v</sup>arəzišta-* 'sweetest'. — Prs. *x<sup>w</sup>āl* 'taste' < Av. *x<sup>v</sup>arəθa-* 'food' (Barth. miranM. V, 41), or cf. Skr. *sward-* 'to be pleasing, to taste' (Dhātup.)?

*xūž* 'lame, wounded'. Waz. *xwaž*, *xwūž* m. pl. 'pain', adj. indecl. 'hurt, injured', M. *xug* 'lame', Km. 2 *xāg*, Khl. *xūg*. — Etym. unknown. — < \**xγša-*, cf. Arm. *xel* 'lame', Gr. *χολός*?

## Y.

295. *yau*, *yaw*, *yō* '1', G. < Av. *aēva-*, cf. Oss. *yeu*, Minj. *yao* etc. — Waz. *yō*, obl. *yawa*, f. *yawa*, obl. *yawē*, Z. *yau*, *iwō*, *iwā*, *iwē*, M. *yau*, *yau*, *yāwā*, *yewē*, Km. *yo(u)*, *ywo*, *ywa*, *ywē*, Khl. *yau*, *yau*, *yāwā* (*yau*), *ywē*, M. 2 *yo(u)*, f. *iwā*, B. *yō*, *ēwa*, Kh. 1 *yū*, *ēwa*, Kh. *yo(u)*, *iwa*, H. *yau*, *yawa*, G. *yau*, *y(i)wa*, Pur. 1 *yau*, *yōwa*, Sb., A. *yau*, *yau* etc. — \**aiwāh* > \**ēw* > *yau*, but \**aiwā* > *ēwā* > *iwā* > *ywā* (*yawa* is formed from *yau*), cf. *wrārə* m. (q. v.): *wrēra* f. — A similar treatment of \**ai-* is found in other diall., cf. Zaza *yau*, *žau*, Par. *žū* (< \**yau*). — *yaulas* '11' is a modern







formation, but B. *ēwōlas*, M. 1 *iwōlas*, M. 2, Km. *ywōlas*, M. *yiwōlas*, Ms. *ywūlas*, Waz. *ywōlas*, *ywēlas* < \**aiwādasā-* (not = *yau ḡ las*). H., Khl., Pur. etc. *y<sup>o</sup>wōlas* etc. may be due to a contamination. — *yawājai* 'alone', cf. Sar. *iwǝ*, Yd. *ifkīgoh*.

291. *yam* 'I am', *yē* 'thou art', G. < Av. *ahmi*, *ahi*. — The paradigm is: Waz. *yā*, *yē*, *dai* / f. *dō*, *yī*, *yēstai* (or *yai*), *dī*, Kand. *yam*, *yē*, *dai*, *yū*, *yāst*, *dī*, B. *yāu*, *yē*, *da/dā*, *yū*, *yō*, *dī*, Bn. *yā*, *yē*, *dā/dō*, etc., Afr. *yim* (*yam*), *yē*, *dai/dā*, *yū*, *yō* (*yō*), *dī*, Khl. *ima*, *yē*, *dē/da*, *yū*, *yāi*, *dī* etc. — *yam* < \**amī* < *ahmi*, *yē* < \**ai* < *ahi*, *yū* acc. to G. from the suff. 1 pl. *-āma(hi)*, *ya-ī* < *-aḡa-*, *-ata* (G. GrIrPh. I, 2, 219 f.). The *-ī* is difficult to explain, it is, however, found in Orm. also. Afr., B. etc. have 2 pl. in *-ō* (B. in some verbs *-āyo*, e. g. *ckāu* 'I drink', 2 pl. *ckāyo*), poss. from subj. *-aḡa*. Waz. Kand., Shirani *-st-* < \**asta*, Av. *stā*, in Waz. with addition of the *-ai* of other verbs. Note Kand. pres. *wahāst* 'you beat', aor. *wo-wahai* (LSI.), but Waz. pres. *waiyai*, *waiyēstai*, aor. *wu-waiyai*, *°waiyēstai*. — *dai* 'he is' is inflected like a pronoun, f. *da*, pl. *dī*. Poss. *dī* < \**hantī* and infl. by the pronouns in *d-*. But cf. Wkh. *tei-am* 'I am'? — V. *šta*.

*yūm* m. 'spade', Waz. *yīm*. — Etym. unknown.

*yīna* 'liver'. Waz. *yānna*, B. 2 *yēna*, H. *ina*, Ga. *ina*. — < \**yaxnā* obl. of Av. *yākar-*, cf. Kati *yāi*, Skr. instr. *yaknā*. Similarly Lith. *jāknos* etc.

296. *yūn* m., pl. *yāna* 'gait, movement, step'. G. compares Sk. *yāna-* 'carriage', Prs. *yān* 'id.', Av. *yāna-* 'favour'. — The comparison with the Av. word is very improbable.

*yōr*, pl. *yūnē* 'husband's sister's wife', Waz., Khl., H. *yōr*. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Hi. *dyōrānī*. — *yōr* < \**yāḡr-*, cf. Skr. *yāḡr-* etc. *yōs-*, v. s.v. *wṛal*.

292. *yastal* 'to throw away, propel'. G. compares Skr. *as-* 'to throw'. — The correct meaning is 'to take off, out' etc.; Rav. *yastal* (*ēstal*), *bāsāl*, *bāsām*, *wu-yōst*, *yastalai*, AJ. *wīstāl*, *bāsāl*, *bāsām*, Lor. *wēstāl* (*īstāl*), *bāsām*, Waz. (*y*)*āstāl*, *wu-bōsā*, *wēstā*, *āstalai*, B. *wū-bāsāu*, Afr. *bōsāl*, (*basāl*), *bōsām*, Khl. *wīstāl* (*wīštāl*), *bāsām*, H. *wīstāl*, *ūbasī* (3 sg.). — Av. *yās-*, Shgh. *yās-* 'to take away' etc. are prob. connected with Psht. *yōs-* (v. s.v. *wṛal*). *bās-* can be derived < Av. *apa-yas-* (*yam-*) 'to take away'. — The preter. stem (*y*)*ast-*, *wēst-* etc. can scarcely be connected with *bās-*, poss. < \**wy-asta-*?

293. *yašnā*, *aišnā* (?) f. 'boiling, ebullition, coction', *yašēdal*, caus. *yašawul*, 'to boil'. G. compares Av. *yaēšyat-* (*yah-*) 'boiling'. — Waz. *yēšēdal*, Bell., Lor. *ēšawul* etc., Rav. *ēšnā*, Bell. *ēšana* 'boiling, ferment', *yašand* 'boiling'. — *yaš-* < \**yašya-* (Skr. *yasyati*) or < \**yaiša-* (Skr. *yeṣati*), cf. s.v. *maž*. (*y*)*ēš-* < *yaišya-*? Waz. *y-* may, however, be secondary. Cf. Orm. K. lw. *yas<sup>y</sup>ēk*, *yasaw<sup>y</sup>ēk*.







*yawē* f. pl. E., *yōwya* W. 'plough, ploughing' (Rav.), *iwa* (Bell.), Waz. *yāwyē* f. sg. 'plough, ploughing, pair of plough-oxen', AJ. *yāwē* 'ploughing', H. *yēwē*, Khl. *yāwa*, Orm. K. lw. *yēvyēgar* 'ploughman'. Poss. < \**yawyā*- '(work) relating to corn', cf. Av. *yava*- 'barley', Skr. *yava*-, *yavyā*- 'a stock of barley or fruit', Lith. *jājuja* 'a construction for drying grain and flax'. — Orm. L. *yūx* 'plough'?

294. *yaž* m. 'bear', G. < Av. *aršr*-, cf. Shgh. *yūrš*, Yd. *yerš* etc. — Waz. *yež*, Kand. *ēž*, B. *yag*, f. *yaga*, M. *īg*, *iga*, Ga. *iga* m. and f., H. *yag*, Afr. *hēg* (?), (but Khl. *mēlū*). — \**rša*- > \**eš*- > *ēž* > *yaž*, but cf. *rištūnai*.

## Z.

297. *zə* 'I', obl. *mā* (q. v.), G. < Av. *azam*, cf. Kurd. *ez*, Wkh. *wuz*, Yd. *soh* etc. — Waz. (from Bn., LSI.) *zū* prob. with recent nasalization, as frequently in Waz. — Cf. also Minj. *za*, Orm. *az*, Sak. *aysu*, Soghd. 'zw.
301. *zda* 'learned, known, remembered', G. < Av., Anc. Prs. *azdā* 'known', Phl. *azd*. — Waz., Z., Pur. 1, Khl. *zda*. — Cf. Soghd. 'zt' (\**azd<sup>a</sup>*). — Note *zd* (with differentiation of dentals), but *zy*, *zw* (v. e. g. *zyāstəl*, *zawar*).
- zdōyəl* 'to rub, grind, polish'. Cf. Prs. *sidūdan*, *zidāyīdan* 'to cleanse, polish' < \**uz-dāw*-, cf. Skr. *dhāv*- 'to rinse, polish'. Poss. borr. from Prs.
300. *zāya* 'goose', G. < Av. \**zanha*-, Skr. *hamsa*-. — *zāya* is found only in Dorn's vocabulary and — prob. taken from Dorn — in Tom.'s Centr.as. St. — The derivation from \**zanha*- is imposs. Prob. borr. from Prs. *γāz*, Turki *qāz*. Maiyā *sāga* 'duck' is poss. borr. from Psht. *zyaməl* 'to bear, suffer'. Orm. K. lw. *zyam<sup>y</sup>ēk*. — Etym. unknown.
302. *zyara* 'chain-mail, armour'. G. compares Oss. *zyar*. — Waz. *zyāra*. — Connexion with Prs. *zirih* (v. Horn, 660), Av. *zrāda*- (cf. Skr. *hrāda*- 'noise, rattling'?) imposs. — Cf. *zyōrəl*? — Skr. *jagara*- 'armour' (Hem.) is borr. from Ir. (Sak.?); *jāgara*- (AK.) is infl. by *jāgara*- 'awake'. Acc. to Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 229) Ostyak *lagēr* etc. is borr. from Ir. — Cf. sv. *xöl*.
- zyōrəl*, *zyōrəl* 'to guard, protect'. Waz. *zyārəl* (*zyāštəl*), *zyōrā*; *zyārāi* 'watching'. Prob. < \**uz-gar*-, cf. Av. *gar*- 'to be awake', Skr. *jāgr*- 'to watch over, care for'.
303. *zyāstəl*, *zyaləm*, G. and Darm. < Av. *zgad*- 'to swim, fly away'. — Also *zgāštəl* (acc. to AJ. in Marwat, LSI. Chhachh *zyāšt*), H., Khl., AJ. *zyalēdəl*. Cf. *zyard* 'quick, fleet'? *zyāšt*- from a different root? *zēla*, *zēlai*, *zēl* 'creeper, tendril of a creeper'. Khl. *zēlai*, H. *zēla* 'root-fibre'. — Cf. Skr. *heti*- 'missile weapon', lex. 'a young shoot or sprout'? But cf. s.v. *γāšai*.
- zalmai* 'youth, young man'. Khl. *zəlmē*, Km. *zalmai*. — Etym. unknown. — < \**zanma-ka*-, cf. Skr. *janiman*- 'birth, offspring, creature', *janmin*- 'creature, man'? V. s.v. *zōwul*.







- zam* 'wounded'. Poss. genuine, cf. Prs. *saxm* (also as lw. in Psht.).  
*zāma* 'jaw-bone', Waz. *zōma*, B., M. *zāma* etc. Cf. Skr. *jambha-* 'jaw' (v. AO. I, 280). Note *m* < \**mb*.
304. *zimai* 'winter', G. < Av. *zim-* (*zyam-*). — Waz. *žimai*, Kh., Kh. 1, Z., Ga. *žimai*, Sh. *žimai*, K. *žime*, B. *žāma*, B. 2 *žéma*, B. 1 *žámē*, M. *žāmai*, Kand. (obl.) *žamī* (LSI.), Mull., Trk. *žimai*, H., Sb. *žémē*, Taj., Durr.K., Khl. *žimē*, Sl. *žimai*, Nyaz., Pur. *zāmai*, A. *zīmai*, Mando Khel (obl.) *zamī*. — *žam-* poss. < *zyam-*, but prob. *žam-*, *zam-* < *zim-*, cf. Orm. L. *zémāk* 'winter', Par. *zémā*, E. Oss. *zīmāg*, Av. *zāmaka-* (= \**zim-*) 'winter-storm'. — *zyam* m. 'dampness of the ground', Waz. *zyem*, Khl. *zēm* < \**zimya-*, cf. Skr. *himya-* 'snowy'?
307. *zūm* 'son-in-law', G. < Av. *zāmātar-*. — Waz. *zīm*, B., H., Khl. *zum*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1689) < \**zāma-*, cf. Av. *zāmaoya-* 'son-in-law's brother', \**zāmāθr-* > Psht. \**zūmōr* (or \**zamōr*?). Cf. Par. *zām*. *zumba* 'hair on the body'. Borr. from Prs. *zamba* 'pili pubis' (not with Vullers to be emended into *rumba*).  
*zambəl*, *jaməl* 'to wink, blink'. — Etym. unknown. Borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *jhimkaṇ*?
305. *zmaka* 'ground, earth', G. < Av. *zam-*. — Waz. *mzaka*, Bn., Kh. 1, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh., Nyaz. *mzāka*, M. *m<sup>a</sup>zāka*, M. 1 *mjáka*, Rs. *mzēka*, Marwat (LSI.) *mazukkī*, Pur., Sl. *nzāka*, B., B. 1, A., Taj., DurrK., Sh., Kh., Khl., Ga., Sb., Chh. *zmāka* (*zmāka*), H. *zmāka*. — \**zma-*, cf. Av. *upasma-*, Anc. Prs. *uzma-* etc. — Prs. *damīk* 'land' < *zam-*?  
*zmōl*, *zambōl* 'helpless, crippled, maimed'. — Etym. unknown.  
*zmōx(t)* 'astringent, dry to the taste'. — Etym. unknown.
298. *zana* 'the chin'. G. compares Skr. *hanu-*, Av. '*zanva-*' Prs. *zanax*. — Waz. *žányē*, B. 2 *zani*, M. *žányē*, Pur. (obl.) *žányē*, Ga. *žāna*, Khl. *zana*, H. *zen*. Cf. Orm. K. lw. *zēnī*, but L. *zināk*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1662) *zanva-* does not exist, but cf. *zānu<sup>o</sup>* 'chin' (1689).  
*zīn* 'saddle', borr. from Prs. *zīn*, v. s.v. *žai*.  
*zangəl* 'to swing, hang', Waz. *zangēdəl* 'to swing, oscillate'. — Cf. Skr. *jamh-* 'to move quickly, sprawl, kick'?
- zangūn* m. 'knee'. Waz. *zangōna-stərga* 'knee-cap', H., M., Ga., Khl., *zangūn*, B. *jangūn* (B. 2 *tōtiakā*). — Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zānu-* etc., cf. also Oss. *zonig*. — Shortening of unstressed *ā* as in Orm. K. *zanš<sup>r</sup>ak*, not < \**zanu-*, cf. Lat. *genu* etc. — The *n*, not *ŋ*, in most diall. disproves a connexion with Av. *sanga-* 'bone of the foot', Oss. *zāngā* 'knee, lower part of the leg'. — Cf. Prs. *dang-ā-dang* 'knee to knee', *dangal* 'sitting knee to knee'?
- zanəl* 'to insert, plant, stab'. — Etym. unknown.
- zanza* 'centipede', Waz. *zanza*. — Etym. unknown.
- zanai<sup>1</sup>*, *zarai* 'kernel, seed', Waz. *zarai* 'kernel', Khl. *zaré*, cf. *zanyōza*, Waz. *žānyēzai* 'edible pine cone, chilghoza'. — < \**zyna-*, cf. Slav. *zrīno* 'corn', Lat. *grānum* etc.







*zanai*<sup>2</sup>, *žanai* 'lad, boy', Waz. *žanai*, Marwat *zīnkai*, Orm. K. lw. *z<sup>a</sup>nai*. — Etym. unknown. < \**a-zñi-* + *ka-*, cf. Skr. *jñni-* 'decrepit with age'?

*zāna* 'crane', Waz. *zōnyē*, Ms. *zūñiyē*, B. *zāni*, Khl., A. *zāna*, Orm. K. lw. *zānyī*. — Cf. Gr. *γέγρας*, Lith. *garnys* 'heron, stork' etc. (v. AO. I, 280). The Psht. word points to *g-*, while the Baltic, Slav. and Arm. forms presuppose a velar *g*. — Cf. Oss. *zjrnäg*(?) 'crane'?

299. *zar* '1000', G. < Av. *hazanra-*. — Waz., Kh., Khl. *zar*, H. *zer*, M. 3 pl. *zarā*, Orm. K. lw. *zar*. — Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 106) derives Sak. *ysāra* < \**zahra-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *zār*. But v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 37. Phonetically *zar* can be derived equally well from \**zahra-* and from \**hazahra-*.

*zar* 'quickly', v. *žir*.

*zērai* 'good news', Waz. *zērai*, Khl. *zērē*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *hary-* 'to like, delight in, be pleased with', Gr. *χαίρω*.

*zaryāla* 'puerperal, lying-in woman'. < \**zqθra-gatā-*, cf. Av. *zqθra-* birth. — \**gatā-* > \**yla* in *pēyla* (q. v.), but > \**yāla* after the *r*.

*zarka* 'chikor, Greek partridge', Waz. *zark(a)*. — Cf. Par. *žirēš*, *rēš*, Shgh. *zaric*, *zarej*, Yd. *jōrjoh*, Ishk. *ujirj*, Orm. K. *zraj*, Sangisar *zarēž*, Zaza *zārej* (Le Coq), *zerej* (Lerch), Prs. *zarič*. — All these forms must be connected with, if not directly derived from, Ir. \**zarika-*, \**zariči-*, cf. Av. *zairiči-* 'n. of a woman' (= 'yellowish?'), Skr. *hari-* n. of several animals.

*zōrāl* 'to vex, irritate'. Cf. Av. *zar-* (iter. *zāraya-*) 'to be angry'.

*zērma* 'preparation'. — Etym. unknown.

306. *zra* m. 'heart', G. < Av. *zarad-*, Skr. *hṛd-*. — Waz., M., Khl. etc. *zra*, Bn., Km. *zará*, B. *zará*, Z. *zōrē*, H. *ra*. — *zra* < \**zṛdya-*, cf. Ir. *cride* 'heart' (< \**kṛdyo-*), Gr. *καρδία*, Skr. *hṛdya-* 'being in the heart'. Orm. *zli* < \**zṛdya-* or \**ōaya-*?

*zārai* 'the young of any animal from the age of two or three months', *zāri* 'an animal or woman whose milk has run short'. — Etym. unknown.

308. *zōr*, f. *zara* 'old' G. < Av. \**zarata-*, cf. *zaurvan* 'old age' etc. — Av. *zarata-* 'weakened by age' exists. Orm. *zāl* 'old' is prob. genuine, not borrh. from Prs. *zāl* 'old man or woman'.

*zōša* 'a kind of syrup'. — In some cases Psht. *ō* < Ir. *au*; *zōša* < \**zaušrā-*, Av. *zaoš-* 'to relish'? But cf. *zwaš*.

*zawa* 'pus, matter', adj. *zawlan*. — Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *hu-* 'to sacrifice, pour butter into the fire', Gr. *χέω*, *χρυσός* 'fluid' etc. not prob., as this root has an exclusively religious meaning in Indo-Ir.

309. *zōwul*, *zēžēdāl* 'to be born', G. < Av. *zan-* 'to bear', Prs. *zādan* etc., cf. *zōe*, pl. *zāman* 'son', *hum-zōlai* 'of the same age'. — Waz. *zyēžēdāl* 'to well up, spring', *jōwāl* 'to bear' (*j-* from *jōyēdāl* 'to be







contained, find room'?), Rs. *zēgawal* 'to beget'. — Km. *amzvēlai*, Khl. *hamzōlē* (*h-* through infl. from Prs.) < \**zātaka-*, cf. Gawar Bati lw. *zātak* 'son'. — Waz. *syai* 'son', Bn. *zai*, Afr., Kh., Kh. 1, B. 1, Pur. 1 *zwai*, B. *soaf*, H., Khl., Sb., Ga., Pur., Sl., Nz., Rs. *zōē*. < \**zāka-*, cf. Par. *zāya* (Waig. lw. *zaya* etc.), Soghd. *zāk* 'child', Prs. *zāq* 'young of an animal', Orm. K. *win-jōk* 'son of a co-wife'. — Pl. Waz., H., Khl., M., A., Ga. *zāman*, B., Bn. *zāman*, Km. 1, Z., Rs., Nz., Pur. *zaman*, Khair-ul-B. *zhmn*, Kākārī *zōēān*. — LSI. Buner, Chhachh, Bn., Kand. *zōē* etc., but *jāman*, cf. Tārīx-i-Muraṣṣa' *zōē* pl. (acc. to Plowden it is the old pl.), but *jāman* collective. The *z-:j-* of sg. and pl. have been generalized in diff. ways in diff. diall. With *zāman* cf. Ishk., Zeb. *zāman* 'child', Wkh. *zamān*, Yd. *suman*. Prob. of Ind. origin, cf. Pash. *jamān* 'child' < \**janmana-*?)? — Cf. *zalmāi*.

*zwam* 'deficient, scanty'. — Etym. unknown.

*zwamna* 'soup, broth', Waz. *zēmna*. — Etym. unknown.

*zawr* m. 'grief, pain, trouble'. Cf. Av. *zāvar-* 'power, might', Prs. *zōr* 'power, violence'?

*zawar* m. 'declivity, slope, dip'. Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zbarata-*(?) 'curved', *zbar-* 'to go curved, crooked'. — Cf. also Av. *zbarah-* 'hill'.

*zwaž* 'noise, sound', 'concern, grief', v. s.v. *žay*.

*zyam* 'dampness', v. s.v. *zimāi*.

386. *ziyar* 'yellow' G. < Av. *zairita-*; but he cannot explain the *iy*. — Waz. *zyār* (but *zārāi* 'jaundice'), H. *zyer*, B. *zer*, Khl. *ziyar*, Orm. L. lw. *zyēr*. — *ziyar* etc. regularly < \**z'ard* < \**zarita-*, cf. Shgh. (from Ghünd) *zīrd*, Soghd. *syrt'k* etc. — The contraction of *i* has taken place before the Psht. development of \**rt* (\**rđ*) > *r*. — *ziyara*, *zirai* 'jaundice', cf. Prs. *zarda*. — *ziyar* 'brass', but Khair-ul-B. *zyar zar* 'gold'. — Oss. *zāldū* 'grass' < \**zarita-*. — Par. *zītō* 'yellow', Minj., Yd. *zīt*, Shgh. (from Bāšār) *zīvd* (Hjuler: *zavd*) are difficult to explain. They point to a treatment of \**rit* > \**rt-*, different from that of \**rt-*.

*zēzma*, *jēzma*, *jēžma* 'eyelid'. — Av. *čašman-* 'eye' > Psht. \**cažma*, or, with sonorization of the initial, \**jažma*. \**čašmyā-* > \**jēžma*, from which *zēzma* etc. through assimilation.

*ziž* 'rough, hard, rigid, stiff' < \**zrša-*, cf. Skr. *hr̥ṣ-* 'to bristle, become stiff, rigid', Av. *zaršayamna-* 'with bristling feathers'. — Waz. *diž* 'rough' with dissimilation (cf. s.v. *lās*). — *zižgai* 'hedgehog' (Waz., B. *šəžgai*, H. *siggē*, Khl. *zōgga* and *šiškē*, M. *jəgəgai* Orm. K. lw. *sīžgai*, cf. *Zizhgai* n. of a vill. s. of Ghazni) has been infl. by this root. Cf. Av. *dužaka-*, Prs. *zūža*, Bal. *dužux*, *duržik* etc. (But cf. also Prs. *čižak* etc.) — Similarly Little Russ. *jorž* 'hedgehog' acc. to Berneker (Etym. Wb. 267) is contaminated of \**ežž-* 'hedgehog', and \**zīrx-* = Skr. *hr̥ṣ-*.







## Z.

- žai* 'bag made of leather, mussuck', Waz. *žai* < \**izyaka*-, cf. Av. *īzaēna*- 'made of leather' (\**īza*- 'leather'), from which Prs. *zīn* 'saddle'. (Cf. Horn, Verlorenes Sprachgut, 42).
310. *žai*, *jai* 'bow-string', G. < Av. *jyā*-. — Waz. *žai* < \**jyākī*-, Prs. *zih*, Bal. *jīy* < \**jīyak*<sup>o</sup>.
387. *žaba* (*zaba*, *jaba*) 'tongue'. Acc. to G. borrh. < Si. *jīōha*-. — Waz. *žabba*, M. *žābba*, B. 2, Pur. 1, Z. *žāba*, B. 1 *žāba*, Ga., Khl. *jāba*, H. *jēba*, A. *žābba*, Kand. *žaba* (LSL, and also Mhd. Zaman Khan). — Gauth. (Gramm. Sogd. 20) compares Soghd. *zβ'k*, Chr. Soghd. *zβ'q* (\**ziβāk*), cf. also Ishk. *zīvuk*, Minj. *zavū*, Yd. *zevir*, Shgh. *zev*, Sar. *zīv*, Wkh. *zik*, Yasgh. *zavēk*, Yaghn. *z'wūk*, Sak. *bišān*- (\**βižān*-). If the Psht. word is genuine the development must have been Av. *hižvā*- < \**izbā*- < \**z'ba* > *žaba*. But in no other E.Ir. language do we find *b*, and it is prob. that G. is right. Cf. also Pash. *jeb*, *jeba*. *žōbal*, *jōbal* 'wounded, hurt'. — Etym. unknown.
388. *žalai* 'hail'. G. thinks that borrowing from Prs. *žāla* is not imposs. — *žalai* is certainly borrh. Reg. *žāla* v. AO. I, 266.
311. \**žal*, \**žanəm* (in *war-žal* 'to chop, mince', *wa-ž(l)al* 'to kill'), G. < Av. *jan*- (*gan*-) 'to beat, kill'. — *war-žal* < Av. *frā-gan*- 'to cut off'. *wa-ž(l)al*, Waz. *wēžlal*, M. 3 *wēžlal*, Z. 3 sg. *wēžni*, Khl. *wājāl*, *wā-jnəma* < Av. *ava-gan*- 'to kill'. — Cf. also *bža* 'slaughter', Av. *aipi-gan*- 'to kill'. — Orm. L. *ūznawīm* 'I kill'. Cf. *mačōyna*. *žimai* 'winter', v. *zimai*. *žāna* 'coaxing, flattery'. — Etym. unknown.
312. \**žandəl* (in *pē-žandəl*, *pē-žanəm* 'to recognize'), G. < Av. *paiti-zan*- 'to recognize'. — Waz. *pēžandəl*, Km. 2 *pēžanē*, A. *pēžānəm*, Khl. *pēžandəl*, *pējanən* (also *pēžanəm*), AJ. *pēžāndəl*. — *z* > *ž* after *i*. — Cf. Wkh. *paždanam*, Sar. *pažānam*.
314. *žir* 'quick', G. < Av. *jīra*- 'intelligent, quick', Skr. *jīra*-. — Waz., M., Km., Z., Khl. *žir*, H., A. *zer*, acc. to A. 'Durrani' *žir*. — *žir* is adv., and both the vowel and the *z* render this derivation doubtful. — *žirak* 'acute, shrewd' is borrh. from Prs. *žaranda* 'water-mill', Waz. *žandra*, B. *žrānda*, M. *ž'rānda*, A. *zerānd*, H., Khl., Ga. *jrandā*. — Not from \**jīrəl* 'to grind' (Darm. XLV), but borrh. from Lhd. *jandar* (v. AO. I, 262). — Waz. *žandargarai*, H. *jrandagār*, Ga. *jrandagārāi* 'miller', Orm. K. lw. *randargarai*. — Khl. *jāndra* etc. 'padlock' is a more recent lw.
389. *žarəl*, *žāram* 'to cry, weep'. G. objects to the comparison with Skr. *jī-* (perf. *jajāra*) 'to invoke, praise', Oss. *zarun* 'to sing' on acc. of the *r*. — Waz. *žarəl*, *žōrəl*, Km. *žarəl*, Nz. (2 sg.) *žāryē*, H. *jāram*, Khl. *jīrəl*, *jāram*. Cf. *žarā* 'weeping, crying'. — The *r* has been introduced into the present stem from the preter. (cf. e. g. *nyardəl*).







š- < j-, cf. Av. *gar-* 'to praise', Skr. *gṛ-*. But Oss. *zarun*, Prs. *zār* 'lamentation', Sak. *ysēra-* 'miserable', Soghd. *š'ry* with *z-*.

316. *šwāk*, *šwand*, *šwandūn* 'life', *šwandai* 'living'. G. compares Av. *jīti-* 'life', *jīvya-* 'living', Prs. *zinda* etc. — Waz. *šwandīn* 'life', *šwandai*, *šaundai* 'living', Bn., Kh., M. 2 *šwandai*, H., *jwandē*, Khl. *jāwandē*. — Orm. K. lw. *z wandai*. — *šw-* not < \**jīw-*, but either < \**jīw-*, or poss. < \**juw-* < \**jyuw-* (v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 56), cf. Chr. Soghd. *šw'nt-* (\**š'want-*) 'living'. The same formation of the stem may perhaps be concealed behind the Av. orthography in *jva-* 'living', at any rate *jyātu-* 'life' does not exclude the existence of a stem \**jyuwa-* > *j(u)va-*, as asserted by Tedesco (l. c.).

*šāwla* 'resin, wax, pitch', Waz. *šōwla*. Prob. with epenthesis of *u* < \**jatu-*, cf. Skr. *jatu-*, Prs. *šad* (dial.) 'gum, lac', Lat. *bitūmen* etc.

315. *šōwul*, *šōyal*, *šōyam* 'to chew, gnaw'. G. compares Prs. *jāwīdan*, Bal. *jāyag* etc. — Waz. *šēwāl*, Khl. *jūwuma*. — Hübschm. (ad. 415) Ir. \**jyu-* < \**gyu-*, Slav. *žvati* etc.

313. *šawar* (*jawar*) 'deep', G. < Av. *jafra-*. — Waz. *šawar*, H., Khl., M. 2 *jāwar*.

*šawara* 'leech', Waz. *šawaryē*, Khl. *jawārī*, Orm. K. lw. *zawārī*. — Cf. Prs. *zalū*, *šālū*, *zarū*, Bal. *zarāy*, Skr. *jalūkā-*, Si. *jar<sup>u</sup>* etc. — *šaw(a)ra* < \**šarw-a* < \**jarū-* (cf. s.v. *šāwla* and, reg. *wr* > *war* s.v. *šawar*).

## Ž.

*šdāl* 'to place', v. s.v. (*prē*)*šōdāl*.

*šdan* 'millet', Waz. *šdan*. < \**arzana-*, cf. Prs. *arzan*, Orm. K. *ažan*. Reg. *šd* v. s.v. *lēžāl*.

*šay* 'sound, noise, voice'. LSI. Waz., Kand., Bn. *šay*, Kh. *šāy*, Afr. *yāg*, Ghilz. *yaž*, Orm. K. lw. *šay<sup>š</sup>ēk* = Psht. *šayēdāl* 'to sound, make a noise'. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA. 1916, 247) *šay-* < \**yaš-*, cf. Ishk. *yaš-* 'to say', Oss. *šāyīn*. This is phonetically imposs.; *yaš-* < Av. *garəz-* 'to complain', Oss. *yārəzīn* 'to groan'. — Oss. *šāyīn* or Ishk. *yēšd* 'he said', Zeb. *yēd* (*yēzum* 'I say') cannot be compared with the Psht. word. — A different word is Psht. *šwaš* (*šwaš* etc.) 'noise, clamour', H., Khl. *šwag* < \**zauša-*, cf. Skr. *havas-* 'clamour'. — *šwaš* m. 'concern, grief, sorrow' < \**a-zauša-*, cf. Av. *zaoša-* 'pleasure, wish', Prs. *šōš* 'violent, wicked', Arm. lw. 'ugly'.

*šyal* m. 'gravel', Waz. *šyāl*, *šaš*. — Etym. unknown.

*šmanj*, *gūnj* etc. f. 'comb'. Waz. *šmanz*, B., Khl. *gumānz*, H. *maṅgāz*. Orig. Psht. \**mšanj* < \**wšanj* (with assimilation of the initial, cf. *maryamai* < *waryūmai*, Waz. *nāna* 'grain' < *dāna*, *nənənna* < *dənənna*, Z. *Mēmīla* < *Nīmīla*, cf. Kurd. *nhāna* < *bahāna* etc.) < \**fšan-čī-* < \**pken-qī-*. Cf. Minj. *švūn*, Ishk. *š<sup>u</sup>fūn*, Shgh. *vešūj*, Bal. *šak*, Prs. *šāna* (Horn, 771). — *gūnj* < *žūnj* < \**žwanj*.







317. *žira* 'beard', G. < \**rīša*, cf. Prs. *rīš*, Av. *raēša-*. — (*raēša-* does not mean 'beard'). — Waz. *žira*, B., M. 3, Khl. *gira*, B. 2, Sb. *gira*, Pur. *yīrā*. — *žira*, *rīš* < \**rīšā*, but Gabri (Lor.) *rēš*, Prs. *rēša* 'hair', cf. Si., Lhd. *rēh* 'downy hair of the beard', W. Pahari (Surkhuli-Koci) *rēš* 'hair'. Akuša (Caucas., Erckert) *res* 'hair' borrr. from Ir.? Phl. *ryš*, Soghd. *ryš'kh* with *ī* or *ē*? — Minj. *yāržā* (*spī'ārš* 'white-beard'), Yd. *yarzoh* (ē?) prob. belong to the same stem; but the details are uncertain. It is more doubtful, whether Wkh. *reyiš* 'beard' (Khow. lw. *rigís*) can be compared with *žira* etc. Oss. *rēxē*, *rīxī* shows some resemblance with this group of words, but can scarcely be connected with it. (Cf., however, Barth., GrIrPh. I, 1, 8, reg. Ir. *x:š*). *žawai* 'individual, person'. — Etym. unknown. — Tedesco (ZII. IV, 127) derives Sak. *hv'e*, genit. *hv'andj* 'man' < \**haušawant-* 'rational', cf. Prs. *hōš* 'intellect'. Phonetically it is poss. to derive *žawai* < \**hušawāh* (\**hušawant-*) + *ka-*, cf. Prs. *hušyār* and *hōšyār* 'wise'. \**haušawant-* (or Av. *aošahvant-* 'mortal') would prob. result in Psht. \**wažaw-ai*. — Can the n. of the Kushana king *Huviška-* be explained in a similar way < \**haušiska-* 'The Wise'? It seems poss. that intervoc. *š* was elided in Sak. already in the 2nd cent. AD. Cf. *Kaniška-* 'The Brilliant', *Vāsiška-*, *Vajheška-* (= \**Vāsiška-*) 'the Powerful'?

#### Addenda et Corrigenda.

- ad *ōspīna*, *ōspana*. — Anc. Prs. *viθa-* in the sense of 'all' (Barth., Weissbach etc.) is doubtful. Still the development \**šw* > \**θ* in some Persic dial. is poss., and I do not think we have to separate *āhan*, *āsīn* etc. from *ōspana* etc., as does Benveniste (MSL. 23, 132). He derives *ōspana* etc. < Av. \**haosafna-* 'steel' (adj. *hao-safnaēna-*). This deriv. is prob. correct; but Psht. *ō* scarcely < Av. (h)*ao-*, or \**span*<sup>o</sup> < Av. \**safn*<sup>o</sup>. Poss. \**haosafna-* (*hwspn*) ought to be interpreted as \**hao-spana-*, with a prefix *hao-*, while *ō-spana*, *ā-han* etc. are prefixed with *ā-*.
- cōr* 'crooked, crumped'. Cf. Prs. *čūl* 'crooked'?
- ad *čāra*. — Sar. *žau*, not *γau*.
- ad *čāwd*. — Cf. also Sar. *čof-*, *čift-* (< *kāf-*) 'to split'.
- ad *γēlē*. — Av. *gavaiθya-* 'flock' > Psht. \**γwēlē*(?), may have been contaminated with *gaēθā-*.
- ad *γarai*. — Cf. Wkh. *γarāy*, Sar. *žerej* 'collar'. — Av. *gar-*, not *garah-*.
- ad *largai*. — Av. *dāuru-*, not *dauru-*.
- ad *laram*. Cf. Prs. *dulma(k)* 'tarantula' < \**dr̥dma-*?
- ad *māšō*. — Cf. Torw. *māšō* 'aunt'.
- ad *matar*. Cf. Wkh. *mušt* 'loppered milk' (Hjuler).
- ad *škōn*. — Cf. Prs. *šikāla*?
- ad *wrašā*. — < \**frasyā-*, cf. Av. *frasā-*.